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REAR ADMIRAL ZARATIEGUI ON U.S. FALKLANDS PLOT

PY161330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Article entitled "Was the Malvinas a NATO Trap?" especially written for NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS by Rear Admiral Horacio Zaratiegui]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (NA) -- Almost 9 months have elapsed since my arrest on that memorable -- at least for me -- 20 September 1982 on which I publicly disavowed the authority of the then commander in chief of the Army and the higher ranking Navy authorities of the country.

During this period, deprived of my freedom, though accompanied by many expressions of affection, understanding, and solidarity, I took a retrospective look once and a thousand times in an effort to fathom the real causes of the Southern war over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands. And in all cases I have reconfirmed, through talks, readings, and assessments, the initial conclusion I arrived at during the conflict and which I transmitted to the representatives of the communities of Rio Grande and Ushuaia, in the Argentine Tierra del Fuego, when I decided as the top naval authority in the zone, to respond personally to the desperate and afflicting need to learn the truth about the events.

Today, a year after the defeat, I find it appropriate to show the succession of events that had led me to that conclusion, with the assurance that a great question mark is still engraved as by fire in the spirit of most Argentines, a question mark which is still demanding answers from those who played an important role during the war.

I will begin by returning to the existing situation 4 years ago, the starting point of my participation.

It is well known to all the difficult bilateral situation we have historically maintained with the United States of America and the manner in which it worsened toward the end of the 1970's as a consequence of the human rights policy adopted by the White House under the Carter administration.

As a result of that worsening relations between the respective Navies also cooled down, reaching a very low level at the beginning of 1979 during the implementation of the Humphrey-Kennedy amendment, which prevented the sale or cession of weapons and spare parts to Argentina.

By then, our Navy had suspended its participation in the joint inter-American naval maneuvers which, under the name of Unitas, are carried out annually with the participation of several South American navies and a task force under the command of the U.S. Naval Forces in the South Atlantic.

Meanwhile, Great Britain continued with its sempiternal diplomatic game, pretending to negotiate with our country on the issue of the Malvinas Islands, but with no real intention of satisfying our demands or carrying out the UN resolution.

It was then, to my judgment, that a cunning and persistent U.S. action began, an action which at that moment I attributed to an ingenuous unilateral decision of the U.S. Navy.

During talks with high-ranking U.S. Navy officers, it was quite common to sense the general disagreement over the way their government was handling relations with Latin American countries and especially with those which were enduring terrorist aggressions. Therefore, I was not surprised when they started to press us into rejoining the Unitas maneuvers: It was a way of indirectly supporting our traditional Western leanings.

Naturally, it was not just a case of accepting their insistent request for us to rejoin without testing how sincere the U.S. Navy's interest was. And if our excuse for withdrawing from the maneuvers had been the shortage of spare parts we had been subjected to because of the Humphrey-Kennedy amendment, it was only logical that we should condition our rejoining the maneuvers to a new supply of spare parts.

All the necessary orders were placed without taking into account whether the parts requested were included or not within the existing prohibitions. No heed was paid to the fact that the U.S. Congress had cut all loans for military aid. The air bridge established with various U.S. military bases was expeditious and efficient. There were no difficulties, and the maneuver apparently went unnoticed by the U.S. media and public.

However, aware of the way the U.S. Constitution works, I could not help believing that there must have been some kind of "green light" from Washington so that the operation could take place during Jimmy Carter's administration.

The aid was broad, valuable, and some cases of real importance in maintaining some of our units in service. The demonstration of friendship had been convincing...

Developments thereafter continued to prove favorable. Other expressions of a harmonious relationship and good will became more frequent. The relationship between the two Navies had finally taken a favorable course despite the fact that serious problems continued to prevail in the government-to-government relationship.

With this slow but persistent improvement we reached 1980, when our participation in the Unitas maneuvers was assured.

In the meantime, the restrictions imposed by the Humphrey-Kennedy amendment were gradually neutralized. The U.S. Navy reached the point of undertaking certain tasks clearly prohibited by the amendment and without which some of our Navy units would have had serious operational difficulties.

Later, after sounding out the Pentagon and the Navy intelligence department, our commander in chief -- at that time Admiral Armando Lambruschini -- paid an "unofficial" visit to Washington.

In another open and surprising approach, Mr Hidalgo -- the Carter administration Navy secretary -- hosted a reception in his house in Lambruschini's honor. Mr Hidalgo also carefully attended all protocol activities (without missing a single one) that were organized during the visit.

At that time, the Argentine press reported a great reception -- hosted by the owner of a Spanish language newspaper of vast circulation -- which was attended by a large number of official and private personalities from Washington circles. The reception was naturally attended by the Navy secretary and top Navy officers.

At that time primary elections were under way, and Ronald Reagan's victory could be predicted with considerable certainty. From then on, relations improved but with a different characteristic: Each contact with U.S. admirals revealed a remarkable concern over the lack of control that the Western world had over the South Atlantic. They even showed a key operations center in which they displayed, by electronic means, the imbalance between the northern and southern Atlantic regions, as far as the Free World control capacity is concerned.

Almost simultaneously and in an apparently casual move -- in a yacht tour honoring the British defense under secretary who was on an official visit -- Mr Hidalgo got together top U.S. Navy officers like Admirals Hayward, Train, Foley and Barrow, Air Force General Jones, the chairman of the joint Chief of Staff, and a top Argentine official. Among the many talks that were held during that tour, Mr Hidalgo made reference to the Malvinas issue and then asked the British under secretary and the Argentine official if the United States could do something to settle the islands problem....

Part II

Ronald Reagan's victory meant a new thrust toward the normalization of relations. The U.S. Navy official language was clear by early 1981: There was an obsession and it was over the South Atlantic.

They explained to us their theory that in case of a generalized conflict, the oil supply routes from the Middle East had inevitably to shift southward to the Indian Ocean under their own protection and then border Africa's southern end under the protection of the Pretoria regime, protection that had to reach westward up to the meridian that marks the eastern limit of the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty. In this place, the Argentine Navy would be in charge of protecting the above supply routes.

To the U.S. admirals, those oil routes would lead to four different destination areas in case of a conflict, and the ships sailing to these areas would begin to separate only after their arrival in protected South American waters. This meant that a main route had to be established from the ports of departure for all ships sailing to any of the four areas, a route which, once it entered the South Atlantic, would be on an East-West course toward the Argentine Tierra del Fuego zone.

The reason behind setting such a course was quite clear: The Western world has no control over the African Atlantic coast where the USSR has managed to establish points of support of great strategic importance. The only possible solution then, was to have the ships sail along our coastline where the ships bound for Pacific ports would break away for their final destination. The rest of the ships were to sail north along our coast where the water is shallow and, therefore, unfavorable for a possible Soviet submarine strike, always under the protection of our fleet; the control of this area would gradually be transferred to the other South American navies.

At the latitude of Brazil -- a large oil importer -- the ships bound for this country would break away, leaving only the protection of the convoys sailing to the two most distant areas: the Caribbean and Europe.

The first of those two convoys would naturally break away upon approaching its destination, while the other convoy would have to cross the well-protected North Atlantic waters on the final leg of a complicated voyage.

To achieve the necessary coordination during peace time, which would later allow wartime cooperation, we were repeatedly invited to participate in the Ocean Venture 81 [title printed in English] exercises, the aim of which was to put those ideas into practice during training maneuvers. The invitation was accepted by our country.

Shortly before, Brazil had publicly announced that it would build a large Navy and Air Force base on Trinidade Island in the middle of the South Atlantic, in a dominating position with regard to its central and southern coastline. As usual, our northeastern neighbours proved sensitive to the changes constantly taking place on the world strategic chessboard.

As commander of the Argentine task force which was to participate both in the Unitas operation and the Ocean Venture 81 exercises, I had an opportunity to share in the planning of those operations. During the planning stage, I repeatedly tried to learn the opinion of the U.S. task force commander on the value of the Malvinas Islands within the strategic picture that I have described and which he kept explaining. Only on the last day was I able to obtain the opinion he had been sidestepping so many times: "They are two superb, fixed, aircraft carriers...."

It is appropriate to point out that British Defense Minister Sir John Nott made exactly the same statement just after our defeat in the Malvinas. Was it a coincidence or an identity of objectives?

Meanwhile, Great Britain continued its game of avoiding any form of concrete agreement to recognize our rights over the island. To the contrary, toward the end of 1981 and the beginning of 1982, the British attitude led one to believe that all roads were closing and that its actions were guided only by arrogance. At the same time that the British were announcing the sale of several naval units, it sent one of them, in an obvious attempt at provocation, to two areas of strong naval influence such as Ingeniero White and Ushuaia.

No one can avoid noting the implications of a British vessel's visit to Ushuaia, a port which is the capital of an Argentine territory which includes in its jurisdiction the Malvinas Islands and the islands of the South Atlantic.

In sum, on one side you note -- among other things -- the obvious concern of the U.S. over the South Atlantic; the obvious improvement of bilateral relations since the arrival of the Reagan administration; the world strategic framework regarding the East-West confrontation; the obvious U.S. concern over the Argentine rejection of the U.S. cereal embargo against the USSR, including other symptoms -- according to the U.S. Administration -- of our growing rapprochement with the Soviet orbit; the White House's undisguised anxiety to achieve our clear reintegration into the Western geopolitical framework; the progress of subversion in Central America, and the recent high-level exchange visits between Buenos Aires and Washington.

On the other side, however, relations with Great Britain were stagnated on matters related to the sovereignty of the Malvinas and were frankly deteriorating as a result of London's irritating attitude.

At first sight, this picture was tempting. Now I firmly believe that it was prepared on purpose to make it look that way to us. It was a question of us swallowing the bait and deciding once and for all to try the very easy operation of recovery.

After that, Washington would offer its good services of intermediary and a proposal of three flags on the islands, a proposal the Argentines could not fail to accept because it represented a substantial improvement over its previous position....

As happens in most plans, there was one fault: We did not accept the three flags. We wanted a single flag, the blue and white over the Malvinas. Washington and London had no choice but to seek the other alternative, the alternative of military victory.

"Sink the General Belgrano" was, for me, the initiation of this last alternative. There was no longer any more time for patience. The large Malvinas Air-Naval base could no longer lie dormant among the papers of NATO strategists....

STATE EMPLOYEES STOPPAGE ONLY PARTIALLY OBSERVED

PY161225 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Regarding the stoppage scheduled for yesterday by the Federation of Unions of Government Employees [CGTE], it is reported that activities in the national and provincial public administration offices were almost normal, despite a few cases of absenteeism.

Buenos Aires municipality workers carried out only a symbolic 15-minute stoppage, but Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran stated that no sanctions will be implemented, and that the cases of absenteeism will not be justified and therefore not sanctioned.

Workers Contradict Official Report

PY161505 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2158 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (DYN) -- Today the leaders of the Federation of Unions of Government Employees [CGTE] announced that the state employees will carry out another measure of force if the government does not modify its salary policy for this sector. The stoppage carried out throughout the country today was observed by 90 percent of the state employees, or approximately 1 million workers.

In their first measure of force carried out in more than 11 years, the CGTE managed to paralize vast sectors of the municipal and national administration offices with the exception of the Buenos Aires municipality employees who only carried out a 15-minute stoppage per shift. The teachers' stoppage was only partial, but had a great impact while the stoppage in the courts of the federal capital and interior was almost complete.

During a press conference held this afternoon by the CGTE leadership the state employees announced their determination to "struggle for the government to change its salary policy" and ratified their disagreement with the 35-percent increase for the July-September period. The CGTE leaders pointed out that the next salary increase will take place in October, which means that the national employees will receive their increase in November while the provincial employees will not receive it until December, since the first month's increase is deposited in the sector's pension fund.

Juan Horvath [member of the State Workers Association -- ATE], in announcing the possibility of carrying out a new force measure which they will continue to analyze at the CGTE meeting in the capital on Friday, asserted that "we are not willing to reach the end of the year with a miserable salary which only amounts to 1,080 pesos for the base wage. The CGTE leaders disclosed that the stoppage was observed on an average of 65 percent in the federal capital, reaching up to 98 percent in some areas, and pointed out that the final percentage was affected by the desertion of the municipal workers.

According to the CGTE the following percentages of absenteeism were registered in the interior of the country: Buenos Aires Province, 90 percent; Chubut, 75 percent; Salta, 80 percent; Entre Rios, 95 percent; Jujuy, 98 percent; San Luis, 90 percent; Mendoza, 90 percent; San Juan 95 percent; Cordoba 90 percent; Santiago del Etero, 80 percent; La Pampa, 98 percent; Tierra del Fuego, 98 percent; and Misiones, 90 percent.

It was stated that the General Labor Confederation branches on Azorpardo and Brasil Streets officially voiced their support to the stoppage since several organizations belong to one or the other.

ECONOMY MINISTRY RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON SALARIES

PY160404 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0005 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (DYN) -- A communique released tonight by the Economy Ministry and addressed "to public opinion" discusses the rise in state workers' salaries and says that, taking the average of all categories, salaries have increased 447.94 percent in 1 year.

The text of the Economy Ministry's communique, distributed to reporters at Government House, reads as follows:

"The Economy Ministry has disclosed the increase in salaries for the different categories of civilian personnel from the national public administration. This (increase) extends from 1 July 1982 to July 1983, including the 35 percent increase granted in addition to the increase resulting from the reclassification of grades, announced yesterday."

"The analysis reveals that for those in category 1 (the lowest category), the increase during that period was 575.97 percent. Moreover, the average for the first 12 categories was 514.42 percent. Meanwhile, if we take into account the average for all categories, the increase amounts to 447.94 percent."

PROCEDURE FOR REMITTING FUNDS ABROAD LOOSENED

PY161700 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0034 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (DYN) -- The National Executive Branch has decided to make the limitations imposed over 1 year ago -- due to the war with Great Britain -- more flexible on the remittance of funds abroad by foreign investors living in Argentina.

Through Decreee 1,387, approved on 31 May 1983 and made known tonight, the Argentine Government released the remittance of dividents and capital abroad from the obligation to act through foreign bonds (Bonex) in accordance with Decree 786 of 20 April 1982.

The payment of debts abroad in the form of royalties and technical assistance will continue to be affected by the limitation as long as the current foreign situation persists. Decree 1,387 also established that foreign investors living in Argentina will be able to remit their profits in foreign bonds in accordance with the requirements of Foreign Investment Law 21,382.

PRESIDENT 'NOT SCHEDULED' TO ATTEND UNGA SESSION

PY162137 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2238 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (DYN) -- Today Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari said that President Reynaldo Bignone's "presence is not scheduled" for the opening of the new UN General Assembly session in September, "but we are checking our surveys and papers on that assembly."

While briefly talking to the press after a cabinet meeting, Aguirre Lanari said: "we have summoned our ambassador to the United Nations, Carlos Muniz, and to the OAS, Raul Quijano, so they can join the standing work group dealing with the Malvinas issue, and we will carefully take all the necessary steps."

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

PY161430 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1356 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (NA) -- Judge Eduardo Marquardt, who has jurisdiction in electoral matters, has granted recognition to the Christian Democratic Party and has ruled that it can operate at the national level and that its principles, platform, and organic charter comply with the regulations of the Political Party Statute.

The judge noted that the party was authorized to operate in the Chubut, Corrientes, Rio Negro, Formosa, Catamarca, Chaco, Cordoba, Entre Rios, and La Pampa Districts and that the party has met the minimum membership requirement set by law. Marquardt also recalled that the merger of the Christian Popular Party and the Christian Revolutionary Party has been approved, and that the two parties have made up the Christian Democratic Party.

MASSERA ARRIVES; HAS TALKS AT NAVY HEADQUARTERS

PY170307 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0047 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (NA) -- Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera, retired, arrived at Navy headquarters at 2125 [0015 GMT] tonight. He came by helicopter from the Ezeiza International Airport.

According to information leaks, Massera will soon be meeting with Admiral Ruben Franco, commander in chief of the Navy. Admiral Massera arrived from Brazil on board a navy airplane which landed in Ezeiza at 20^0 [2330 GMT].

No Military Court

PY162143 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1741 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (NA) -- Today it was learned that Federal Judge Oscar Mario Salvi denied a request submitted by Navy Commander in chief Admiral Ruben Franco to question former military junta member Emilio Massera at the navy headquarters at the "Libertad" building.

Reports indicated that Massera reportedly made his return conditional on an agreement with Adm Franco whereby Massera would be put at the disposal of the military courts upon his return to Argentina. While legal circles ruled out this possibility, judicial branch sources asserted that the jurisdictional issue that Massera's defense could raise would only be valid after the "inevitable" questioning of Massera by judge Salvi, in connection with the disapppearance of businessman Fernando Branca. It was also learned that judge Salvi has received repeated death threats over the phone in recent days.

FSB LEADER CLAIMS SILES' TERM ENDS IN 1984

PY161850 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Yesterday Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) leader David Anez said that "the law of proclamation of the president and vice president of the republic that Congress approved on 6 October 1982 has procedural, juridical and constitutional errors."

Speaking with EL DIARIO reports, Anez recalled that the FSB was the first party that suggested in Cochabamba that Hernan Siles end his term in 1984. Concerning the above law, Anez noted that the Constitution rules that when candidates for the presidency and vice presidency do not have a majority vote, Congress must choose the persons who will fill those posts from the three candidates who obtained the most votes. Anez remarked that, according to congressional law, the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] candidates were not chosen, but designated and proclaimed. He bases his thesis on the fact that there was no law enforcing the conditions in which the president and the vice president were chosen.

He went on to say that another important procedural error was that the Law of Proclamation was not approved in keeping with constitutional principles, which rule that all laws of this kind must be approved by the president of the republic or by Congress if the president has not given his approval within a 10-day period. In addition, he noted that the Law of Proclamation was ignored by General Guido Vildoso, who was president of the republic at that time. President Vildoso convoked Congress through a decree. Anez then said that Congress convened and thus implicitly recognized the temporary nature and legal status of government. Therefore, in accordance with the Constitution and congressional law, the Congressional president at that time was not empowered to approve that law.

The FSB leader remarked that Congress committed an illegal and anti-juridical action. He went on to say that since Congress did not approve a specific law nullifying the acts by the de facto governments between 17 July 1980 and 10 October 1982, it implicitly granted legal status to them and also prevented the inclusion of that period in the UDP 1980-84 government term. Therfore, Congress has simply given the current government the mission to complete the second part of the 1980-84 constitutional term.

Anez added that another important point to be noted is that since the acts by the de facto governments have been implicitly recognized, all of the citizens who cooperated with those regimes have been cleared of all charges of political crimes as far as the penal jurisdiction is concerned, because Congress has thus pardoned all misdeeds that could have been committed at that time. Anex also categorically asserted that even Congress is illegal because the 1980 election process did not conclude and because congressmen were convoked and their representative status were legalized by decree.

He concluded by saying that the UDP was aware of this situation and for this reason asked for elections. UDP members were aware that the convocation of Congress was not the appropriate way to climb to power.

ROSPIGLIOSI RESIGNS; POLITICAL CHANGES TO FOLLOW

PY162207 Paris AFP in Spanish 2351 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 15 Jun (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that Felix Rospigliosi Nieto, the executive secretary of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) and leader of the so-called palace clique, has resigned his party post.

It is believed that the resignation will have profound political repercussions, and that it could facilitate both the reunification of the MNRI and the ruling Popular and Democratic Unity (UDP) coalition and the return of the MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left) to the cabinet. Rospigliosi pressured the MIR out of the cabinet on 20 January 1983.

It was learned that the outgoing MNRI executive secretary sought to have President Hernan Siles Zuazo form alliances with the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) and the miners federation in order to enhance the revolutionary nature of the regime, instead of recomposing the cabinet with his old allies. In his effort to attain the goal, Rospigliosi strove hard to implement worker comanagement in state-run mining enterprises and worker co-government in the democratic regime.

His most resolute opponents within the MNRI -- opponents who succeeded in forcing him out -- have been the party secretary general and former Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado and Foreign Minister Marcial Tamayo Sainz, President Siles Zuazo's adivser. On the other hand, Rospigliosi is also believed to have pressured Siles Zuazo to adopt a position of reticence toward the U.S. Embassy, particularly regarding the replacement of coca plantations, an issue that has also been opposed by the peasant union leadership.

In theopinion of analysts, everything seems to indicate that even though Siles will restore relations with the MIR, reunify the MNRI, recover considerable room for political maneuvering in congress, and bolster possiblities of receiving U.S. economic aid, he may have to face stronger demands and less understanding in his dealings with Bolivian peasant and union organizations.

This situation may lead to an increase in social tensions which are already quite severe. However, it was indicated that the problem could be counteracted if the president were to keep the pro-Soviet Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) on his side. Few people would deny the PCB influence on the labor movement.

Meanwhile, the parties making up the UDP are ready to launch an intense campaign aimed at increasing their participation in the democratic government, particularly in a future new cabinet, because it is believed that a cabinet reshuffle will be inevitable over the next few weeks.

The ministers of information, interior, and peasant affairs, Mario Rueda Pena, Mario Roncal Antezana, and Reynaldo Mercado respectively, might be replaced because they were apparently appointed because of Rospigliosi's influence. Meanwhile, spokesmen for the MIR -- which is led by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora -- announced that their party will negotiate its return to the government on the basis of the return of the 6 ministerial posts it held before the 20 January crisis.

It can be noted that the resignation of the MNRI executive secretary is about to cause a political recomposition that will have more significant consequences than any other that could have been brought about by the resignation of several ministers.

GOVERNMENT THINKING OF PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

PY162259 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Jun 83 p 4

[By Carlos Chagas]

[Excerpts] The idea of installing a parliamentary system in Brazil is to be taken seriously. Without having made a decision, which by the way can only be made together with congress, Planalto Palace obviously favors the idea. General Figueiredo has encouraged talks and debates on the idea among his political assistants, and he is convinced that such an idea represents the best solution. Chief of the civilian cabinet, Leitao de Abreu, chief of the military Cabinet, Rubem Ludwig, and Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel have the same thoughts. It was up to the justice minister to launch the trial baloon last Friday by telling the press during an interview that "the parliamentary system has been continuously examined by members of the government."

More than just examined, the new system is being supported by top presidential advisers as a formula for averting a violent institutional crisis which may occur beginning in 1985 because of two factors, namely, the economic difficulties which will linger until the end of the present decade, and the expected opposition victories in the 1986 congressional elections and the thoughts that the PDS [Social Democratic Party] will not maintain its present structure.

According to an important adviser to President Figueiredo, the government is "thinking big and far ahead." The government has obligations to the future inasmuch as President Figueiredo does not share the Louis XV feeling: "after me, the deluge." On one hand, the intention is to create conditions that prevent the full transfer of power to adversaries, or falling short of that, that to preclude deadlocks in the institutional structures. On the other hand, the belief is that by dividing the government responsibilities -- leaving some powers in the hands of the permanent successor and transferring others to a cabinet headed by a less permanent prime minister -- the necessary balance for the preservation of democracy in Brazil will be attained.

Details have not been worked out, or at least they are not known to the public, because until now Planalto Palace has maintained a guarded strategy. That the trial baloon was released at this time indicates the idea is ripe.

DIALOGUE, UNDERSTANDING NEEDED TO SOLVE CRISIS

PY162318 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Jun 83 p 22

[Text] "The country has arrived at the point of noncompliance [with its financial obligations] because the truth has been concealed from the people. There have been too many lies. This is why from now on the solution is to undertake a national campaign for solidarity, clarification, and dialogue." This statement was made yesterday by TCU [National Accounting Office] Chairman Mario Pacini at the Sao Paulo Trade Federation headquarters. In Pacini's opinion, the solution of the country's crisis necessarily lies in dialogue and understanding among all sectors of Brazilian society.

Concerning the need to exercise control over the state-owned enterprises, Pacini recalled that "we have been breeding state-owned enterprises for 6 decades, and it will take more than 2 or 3 years for private interests to reverse this trend." In his opinion, the government wanted to become the manager, but it failed to make proper preparations. Now, in order to control the expansion of the state-owned enterprises, it is necessary, according to Pacini, to establish a code of ethics and have firm performance by the national congress.

In regard to the list of state-owned enterprises which are unable to settle their commitments abroad, the TCU chairman said he has already received Central Bank and Banco do Brasil reports on this issue, and estimated that the number of enterprises in this situation ranges from 20 to 30; the accounting office will hold hearings with them.

"Petrobras was created as the result of a nationalist political movement," said Pacini, answering a question about turning the oil company into a private enterprise, "and now there is no room to cry or regret this fact." He argued that "only another political decision, identical to the one establishing this state-owned enterprise, can change the enterprise's prospects."

BRIEFS

SEWING MACHINE FACTORY PRODUCING ARMS -- The Vigorelli do Brazil Company which traditionally produces sewing machines, has started to manufacture the URU submachine-gun which was designed and developed in Brazil. The 3.69 kg submachinegun, which fires 993 rounds per minute, is composed of 20 parts which can easily be dismantled by hand since it does not have any screws. The weapon is exclusively produced for export and sold through the Mekanika Industria e Comercio Company which has the patent for it. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Jun 83 p 16 PY]

PINOCHET ON NORTHERN TOUR; SCORES 'SUBVERSION'

PY161800 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2259 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 15 Jun (EFE) -- Today Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet said that the national protest carried out by workers, students, and housewives on Tuesday was "subversion."

Pinochet, who spent the second day of his visit to the country's northern region, unveiled a statue to the "mineworker soldier" in the city of Copiapo. During the ceremony, he stated that "yesterday's events were not a protest, but subversion." When asked about the steps he would take in view of these events, Pinochet said: "I do not know yet. For the time being I am getting acquainted with the problems of this area."

PINOCHET RETURNS TO SANTIAGO, CALLS MEETING

PY170315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0241 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Jun (EFE) -- Today President Augusto Pinochet voiced his concern over the domestic situation in the country, and shortly after his return from the north he called a meeting of high-ranking members of the military government.

After his 3-day tour of the Atacama region, the president was briefed by Interior Minister Enrique Montero on the recent day of protest staged by dissident unions. After the briefing, the president called a meeting which was attended by the four members of the military junta representing the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Carabineros; the ministers of interior, finance, labor, and foreign relations; the minister secretary general of government, and the director of the national intelligence center (CNI), General Humberto Gordon. The results of the meeting were kept secret by the interior minister who explained that it was a briefing motivated by the president's 3-day absence from the capital.

Before leaving Valledar, Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte reiterated his intentions of dealing with dissident political and union sectors with an "iron hand."

DINACOS ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 14 JUNE PROTEST

PY170018 Santiago Radio Agricultura in Spanish 2205 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Rosana Podesta) report from Government House]

[Text] (Osvaldo Rivera), director of the National Social Communications Directorate [Dinacos] has made a public declaration on the government's position regarding the national protest. Here is the declaration:

On 14 June, the country witnessed a number of incidents which occurred during the national protest held by the National Workers Command. The incidents, which were marked by an escalation of violence, were definitely aimed at harming the people, damaging property, and disrupting normal national activities. The time, place, and nature of the incidents and the way in which they were staged definitely show that the incidents were organized and planned in advance, and all the elements that were to be used were also considered. The organizers and instigators of the protest must have analyzed all the possible effects and considered all the elements involved.

If not, their attitude was naive and irrational, unless the objective sought was a direct confrontation with the authorities. In either case, these people must assume responsibility for the incidents.

The government wants the people to be aware of all the events so that they can make an objective evaluation of the incidents. The government has always recognized the legal right to disagree, and it has expressed this through various channels. Moreover, the government has maintained direct contact with various sectors, workers, businessmen, professionals, and students. However, the people cannot express their disagreement by seriously disrupting public order and damaging social peace. The desolate scenes of destruction which can be observed after the so-called peaceful protest affect all people, mainly the poor sectors.

The actions by communist cells were evident. Once again they took advantage of the situation to promote chaos and destruction which benefit their revolutionary objectives.

The government asks those people who, in good faith though wrongly believed in the protests, to reconsider and evaluate the incidents. Some political sectors and parties have expressed their joy over the protest, which they described as successful. The government asks them to think of their responsibility for the support given to the protests, to assume a realistic position, and to respect the institutionalization process. The government guarantees the path that the country must follow and the work it must conclude. These objectives will be attained through order, the observance of the law -- something which has characterized the present administration -- and the promotion of unity based on social peace and progress.

OFFICIAL REPORTS 4 DEAD, 634 ARRESTED

PY162252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2141 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Jun (EFE) -- Today General Hosman Perez, director of public order and security of Chile's Carabineros police, officially reported that four people died during the national protest day last Tuesday.

The report, which does not reveal the names of the dead, adds that the persons died in Santiago last Tuesday night when the Chilean multiunion organization which opposes the government held acts of protest. The report says that 634 persons were arrested in Santiago; 225 of them were placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry; 26 were placed at the disposal of the military court for attacks against Carabineros; and the rest, 225, were released but will have to report to the local police court. [figures as received]

General Perez added that during the national protest day, and as the result of confrontations between demonstrators and policemen 19 Carabineros were injured and 42 Carabineros vehicles badly damaged. As for the dead, the police chief said that three of them exhibited gunshot wounds, and the fourth had wounds caused by a pointed object in an incident unrelated to the protest acts. The general said: "According to preliminary reports, the caliber of the gunshots which caused the three persons to die does not match the caliber of Carabineros guns."

General Perez branded as "wholly irresponsible" the declarations by leaders that "the Carabineros had left the population to look out for themselves" during the incidents on the national protest day.

UNREST CONTINUES; MINE WORKERS TO STRIKE

FL161231 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] An atmosphere of popular unrest continues to prevail in Chile 24 hours after the conclusion of a day of national protest against the fascist regime of Augusto Pinochet.

At midnight on Friday approximately 22,000 Chilean copper workers will start a 24-hour strike to protest the detention of Rodolfo Seguel. (Hugo Estivales), vice president of the powerful Confederation of Cooper Workers, has also warned that the strike could be extended.

Seguel was taken yesterday to the Santiago public jail after being brought to court by the military regime on charges of having organized the second day of protest which was observed Tuesday nationwide. The day of protest was marked by violent demonstrations which claimed the lives of two persons, caused many wounded and the detention of more than 600 persons.

Ministry Says Planned Strikes Illegal

PY160413 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0132 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 15 Jun (EFE) -- Hugo Estivales, president ad interim of the Copper Workers Confederation (CTC), told EFE that the workers of the Chuquicamata, El Teniente, and Andina copper mines will hold a 24-hour "warning strike" on Friday.

Estivales said that the mineworkers will strike beginning the the midnight shift to protest the arrest and incarceration of Rodolfo Sequel, their top leader.

The highest-ranking leaders of the "multiunion" organization held a meeting tonight to discuss the CTC's future action.

Tonight the Labor Ministry stated that the strike that will be held at the large state-owned copper mines, the yearly production of which exceeds 1 million tons, "is totally illegal." A Labor Ministry spokesman said that the labor law only allows strikes during labor-management bargaining in some mines of CODELCO-CHILE [Copper Corporation], which is the state mining enterprise. However, the spokesman noted that "the large Chuquicamata mine is categorically excluded because it is a strategic mine." The spokesman said that strikes at large mines are totally prohibited, adding that these strikes are a serious crime punishable by law. He added that "leaders expose themselves to harsh and clearly established punishments."

Codelco Threatens Striking Miners

PY161735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1704 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Today the Chilean Military Government warned all copper workers who do not work tomorrow that they will have to face the labor legislation which includes the dissolution of contracts. General Patricio Torres, vice president of the state Copper Corporation (CODELCO), said that the sanctions will be applied to all those who do not go to work.

All of them, no matter how many, said Torres in reference to a total stoppage called by the Copper Federation which represents 22,000 workers from the large Chuquicamata, El Salvador, Andina, and El Teniente mines.

The miners agreed to carry out the action in reaction to the imprisonment of union leader Rodolfo Seguel who headed the second day of national protest against the regime of General Augusto Pinochet on Tuesday.

Miners Threaten 'Drastic Measures'

PY161905 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1846 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 16 Jun (EFE) -- Today Hugo Estivales, interim president of the Copper Workers Confederation since the arrest of its president, Rodolfo Seguel, announced that the miners "are going to adopt more drastic measures." This position is due to the authorities' decision to void the work contracts of the strikers of El Salvador mine because they went out on strike today supporting Seguel.

Estivales stated that the strike at El Salvador mine is a "complete success," with absenteeism amounting to 80 percent. El Teniente, Chuquicamata, and Andina Mines will go on strike tomorrow.

President General Augusto Pinochet is today visiting the region in which El Salvador mine is located. Pinochet is concluding a 3-day visit to the country's northern region.

Command Postpones Call for Strike

PY162126 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Today the National Workers Command [CNT] which coordinated the first day of national protest against the Chilean military regime on 11 May and 14 June, postponed a call for a national strike. We do not dismiss the possibility of a general strike, but for the moment there is no order in this regard, CNT Vice President Hugo Estivales stated. Reports on the stoppage of the main activities in the country have gained force after the detention of CNT leader Rodolfo Seguel.

The CNT, which is also made up of the Mineworkers Confederation, has declared itself in a state of alert and is in permanent session in solidarity with the strike of copper mineworkers. Copper is the mainstay of the country's economy.

We condemn the dismissals that occurred in the mines resulting from participation in the latest social protest and in the strike which began today, the confederation leadership stated after a lengthy meeting held this morning. Estivales stated that the situation regarding the detention of Seguel and the conflict in the mines will be evaluated by the CNT within the next few hours.

We will not issue a call for national strike, but we feel that there will be an increasing and spontaneous adherence from other numerous and important unions and sectors of the citizenry to our demands for the return to democracy and dialogue to overcome the serious economic and social crisis, he stated.

Mine Strike Called Military Movement

PY161915 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Labor union sources have reported that a strike to protest the imprisonment of Chilean labor leader Rodolfo Seguel, who was at the head of the general civic demonstration against President August Pinochet's military regime, today paralyzed the big copper mine of El Salvador, 900 km north of Santiago. It was reported to AFP that 80 to 90 percent of the workers of the mine failed to show up for work at 0800 (1200 GMT). This contradicts an official report by the state Copper Corporation (CODELCO) which said that work is proceeding as usual. CODELCO said that the 550 workers who did not show up for work have been dismissed from their jobs.

The National Workers Command (CNT) has condemned the disorders [of the protest day], saying that the violence, which it attributes to anonymous groups, was triggered in Santiago by the withdrawal of the police forces from the large suburban districts. The government said in its accusation at the courts that Seguel was responsible for the incident.

Victor Lopez, the union leader at El Salvador, has reported that today's strike, which the government has termed illegal, will be repeated tomorrow, Friday, when the remaining 18,000 workers and employees of the other big state copper mines (Chuquicamata, El Teniente, and Andina) will go on strike. He added: We started the strike earlier to demand the release of Seguel, because 22 workers who participated in the Tuesday social protest were dismissed here. Lopez said that an increase in police surveillance was noticed today at the mine when the strike started, but he asserted that the climate is calm.

The Copper Workers Confederation (CTC) in turn reported in Santiago that an increase in the movements of military vehicles was also observed at the mine, according to a telephone report by local leaders.

Pinochet Vows Strong Measures

PY162133 Paris AFP in Spanish 2051 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Vallemar, Chile, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Today Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet stated that his government will adopt a strong-hand policy against the union leaders who ordered the strike in the large copper mines. President Pinochet also stated that he will adopt measures against the politicians of the opposition who are behind the union leaders.

The strike in the copper mines, the main source of income in the country, began today in El Salvador mine. This strike may be extended to other mines beginning at midnight tonight to protest the imprisonment of mineworkers leader Rodolfo Seguel.

Speaking in this city, 600 km north of Santiago, Pinochet warned that when these hardheaded persons do not want to understand, a strong-hand policy must be imposed on them.

MORE ON UNION LEADER SEGUEL'S DETAINMENT

Habeas Corpus Plea

PY161725 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0359 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 15 Jun (EFE) -- A habeas corpus writ was submitted today to Santiago's Court of Appeals on behalf of Chilean copper workers leader Rodolfo Seguel.

Today Seguel was detained by a governmental resolution in connection with the second national protest day, held yesterday which was called by a group of five unions (multiumion), headed by the mineworkers' leader.

Attorney at law Nurieldin Hermosilla specifies in the writ that the arrest warrant issued by the Interior Ministry is groundless, and termed the warrant as arbitrary and illegal in view of the way the order was carried out. Hermosilla said that the "arrest looked like an abduction, since the agents who carried out the alleged order did not identify themselves and acted with unusual violence, breaking down the doors of the house where the leader was staying."

The Court of Appeals decided to request the records on the case from the Interior Ministry. Judge Hernan Cereceda had previously accepted a government petition to add violation of the State Internal Security Law to the indictment against Seguel.

Seguel Interview in Prison

PY170222 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2327 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 16 Jun (EFE) -- Today Hugo Estivales, president ad interim of the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC), confirmed that the rank and file of El Salvador mine did not heed labor leader Rodolfo Seguel's request from the prison that the strike be delayed until 0000 on Saturday. Estivales added that Seguel had made this request in order to ensure that the strike would be properly organized. However, the miners of El Salvador, one of the four largest copper mines in the world located more than 1,000 km from Santiago, decided to strike today.

In an interview granted in prison in Santiago today Rodolfo Seguel told Radio owned by the Catholic Church, that "together, we must continue defending the rights of the workers, and so far I fail to understand why those who call for a peaceful and legitimate movement get thrown in jail."

Although Seguel reiterated his criticism of the violence unleashed during the day of protest on 14 June, as a result of which four people died and more than 1,200 were arrested, he described the day of national protest as "fabulous." The top leader of the multiunion group jailed by the government for organizing the day of national protest thanked the police personnel charged with guarding him and said that he was moved by the attitude of the other prisoners who have expressed support for him. Seguel said that the prisoners shout: "Seguel, champion of the workers," when they see him. Seguel said that "the authorities must definitely ascertain who are responsible" for the deaths during the second day of national protest and for the acts of vandalism which, according to municipal and public works ministry sources, have caused damage worth $4 million.

Seguel added that the only result of these jailings will be "a stronger reaction by those who support the workers' just movement."

Seguel thanked the workers who supported him and said that "the people are only defending a union leader who has merely become the spokesman for the people's complaints and problems. I will continue carrying out peaceful actions, and if these actions deserve a jail sentence I am not the one to judge this, since all of Chile is aware of what is fair and what is unfair."

Meanwhile various union organizations stated their support for Rodolfo Seguel. The Association of Chilean Teachers stated today that "when one defends Seguel one defends all Chilean workers." The leaders of this organization agreed to place its rank and file on alert and standby ready to comply with any call by the multiunion group for measures of solidarity with the striking copper workers. Chilean transport workers also sided with Seguel and Julio Lagos, secretary of the Confederation of Overland Transportation who said that the truckers have agreed to a strike and are awaiting the right moment to begin.

EL MERCURIO Interview

FY170350 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0306 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 16 Jun (EFE) -- Today Rodolfo Seguel, the jailed president of the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC) and top leader of the multiunion group which opposes the military regime, said: "I will say several things to Pinochet face to face when he agrees to meet the Workers Command."

The president of the multiunion National Workers Command granted an interview to the influential daily EL MERCURIO and said, among other things, that other workers have responded and the El Teniente, Andina and Chuquicamata mines will stop tomorrow."

Speaking from prison, Sequel said: "I am not a communist, and neither are those who are protesting. All they want is changes and that is what I have been asking for too." He added: "They have made a mistake by throwing me in jail, because I can also direct from here, andif you want any more details about the planning of the strike ask Hugo Estivales (current ad interim president of the (CTC) because he is in charge of it and is following my orders."

Asked about his refusal to take any food today, Seguel answered: "It is just that I am not hungry. If I were to decide to go on hunger strike it would be my own decision. I ate yesterday, and today I drank two cups of coffee."

Asked whether there would be a third day of national protest in July, as the Workers Command had planned, Seguel said: "That is something you should ask the command because we will all have to decide that."

After stating that on 2 May he wrote to President Pinochet asking him for a meeting, Seguel responded to an offer of the daily's pages to address the chief of state by saying: "I will tell Pinochet face to face whatever I have to say, if he agrees to meet with the Workers Command some day."

Asked whether the objective of the copper miners' strike is to change the government, Seguel answered: "No such thing has been said. No one has said anything about the downfall of the government. We want the participation and respect of the workers."

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION

FY160331 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 15 Jun 83

[By Enrique Fernandez]

[Text] Santiago, 15 Jun (AFP) -- Today in Santiago authorized sources stated that the extent of social dissatisfaction, the profoundness of the political restlessness, and the hardening of the military regime portend difficult days for Chile.

The dissatisfaction expressed on Tuesday on the second day of national protest initially came forth from the unions led by moderate leader Rodolfo Seguel, unions which managed to overcome the tactical disagreements they had until a few weeks ago. However, unlike what happened on 11 May when the first day of national protest was held, this time the decisive participation of transport businessmen, university students, professional organizations, political leaders, and representatives of the middle class sector of society in general was observed.

An event which caught the observers' attention was the presence of barricades in the capital's elegant neighborhood of Providencia, a symbol of the social sectors that supported, with similar actions, the military uprising of 1973 against the civilian government of Socialist President Salvador Allende. In some cities, such as Punta Arenas in the south, the port of Arica in the north, or the central region of Concepcion where no demonstrations were staged a month ago, this time there were incidents and detentions when the police had to impose order on the streets.

Government followers and opposition members have agreed that the 11 May events marked the greatest expression of dissatisfaction since the assumption of power of General Augusto Pinochet. It is equally clear for them that the origin of the agitation lies in Chile's profound economic crisis -- the only precedent being the great depression of the 1930's -- with an unemployment level which affects 25 percent of its 11 million inhabitants. However, on 14 June the economic demands were moved to a secondary level to give way to a political objective expressed in an open and categorical manner: the reestablishment of democracy.

That is how it was set forth by Rodolfo Seguel, president of the National Workers Command, when a few hours before his detention he told AFP that if democracy is restored tomorrow, there will not be a third protest. Seguel's proposal is shared by a broad opposition sector which extends from the Liberal Right and Christian Democratic to the Social Democrats and Marxist Left, whose cadres have been organized notwithstanding the prohibition against political parties decreed by the military.

Government followers, divided into nationalists and moderates, have admitted the danger of the growing opposition and have asked the government to open up dialogue to reach a national consensus which may lead to some solutions and prevent greater confrontation.

These apprehensions seemed to be confirmed yesterday, because the general dissatisfaction was expressed not only through street demonstrations during which two persons died and hundreds of persons were detained, but also through attacks with dynamite against the railroad and against power line pylons as well, in addition to lootings and the setting afire of vehicles.

Nevertheless, President Pinochet, who after the first protest rejected the possibility of dialogue, energetically reacted on Tuesday. If prudence does not prevail, the government will harden its position, regardless of the outcome, he stated. His words were corroborated on Wednesday morning when Seguel was detained by government agents to be tried for breaking the state's Internal Security Law.

After the detention of Seguel, it is possible that Seguel's followers will be prepared to defend him by implementing agreements they previously adopted to prevent this type of retaliation.

Under these circumstances, the Catholic Church hierarchy is willing to serve as mediator for unity and dialogue between the authoritarian government and representatives of the opposition, according to what the new archbishop of Santiago, Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno, said on assuming his post. His predecessor, Cardinal Raul Silva Henrique, assumed a similar position in the months before the fall of Allende almost 10 years ago, but today, as then, there are no possibilities for dialogue, at least not in the immediate future.

CONSULATE IN MADRID OCCUPIED BY CHILEAN EXILES

PA141944 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Approximately 50 Chilean exiles who occupied the Madrid consulates of Augusto Pinochet's regime left it after staying there an hour to express their support of the National Day of Protest, which is scheduled to be held in that South American country tomorrow to demand that democracy be restored.

The Chilean exiles obstructed all work at the consular office. They also delivered a statement to the Chilean military regime's diplomats, in which they reiterate their rejection of Pinochet's dictatorship. The Madrid-based representatives of the outlawed Communist, Socialist, Christan Left, Radical, Socialist Convergence, and Christian Democratic Parties and the MAPU [United Popular Action Movement] Workers and Peasants faction called for participation in a rally at the Plaza de Espana in Madrid in solidarity with the struggle to secure Chile's return to a democratic form of government.

ILO ADMITS EXILED UNIONISTS AT GENEVA SESSION

PY161756 Paris AFP in Spanish 1922 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva, 16 Jun (AFP) -- It was reported today in Geneva where the ILO conference is in session, that the exiled Chilean union delegates were admitted at the 60th ILO conference as the only legitimate representatives of the Chilean workers.

These delegates, two members of the construction workers union expelled from their country after the protest of December 1982, Manuel Bustos and Hector Cevas, denounced the violent repression imposed against the Chilean people by the Chilean Government on Tuesday, 14 June. They also called on all international union confederations to help in the reestablishment of union freedom in Chile.

On reaching an agreement to grant these delegates the privilege of representing their country, the commission in charge of verifying conference credentials more or less dismissed the representatives who were present at the meeting with the official government delegation.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

PA151630 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota -- Addressing the UNCTAD conference being held in Belgrade today, Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo described the answer given by the Williamsburg summit to the expectations of the developing countries as disconcerting.

Lloreda Caicedo again discussed the developing countries' serious financial and commercial situation at that world forum. He said: We have come to this Belgrade meeting in the midst of a generalized economic crisis marked by lack of liquidity; high interest rates; asphyxiating service of debts; exhausting monetary imbalances, especially in Latin America; low prices for basic products; protectionism; declining exports and world trade; and finally, the paralyzation of development resulting in a serious maladjustment in the world system.

Referring to the summit of the leaders of industrialized countries held in Williamsburg a few days ago, the foreign minister pointed out: We had thought that, faced with this situation, the most highly developed nations would attend the meeting firmly convinced of the need to join efforts in order to overcome this crisis. We were mist·ken. The anser was disconcerting. [Words indistinct] taken at the Williamsbug summit.

All our expectations discussed at length at regional meetings in Asia, Africa, Latin America and with the Group of the 77 were answered 2 weeks ago with a document that suggests waiting even longer for the consolidation of recovery signs so that the industrialized countries can lower their inflation rates even further, reduce their unemployment, and protect their financial systems from a possible bankruptcy in the developing countries that are their debtors.

Referring to the formulas proposed by the industrialized countries to reactivate the developing economies, the foreign minister stressed: We are told that it is crucial for us to restore the healthy growth of our developing economies for which purpose we must open our markets. The formula would not be bad if it were accompanied by a clear decision on the gradual (?reduction) of their own protectionist barriers. Otherwise, we would end up by applying the ruinous equation of importing more while continuing to export the same quantities, with the aggravating factor of a price structure that forces us to purchase at high prices and sell at low prices.

Lloreda Caicedo added that the eloquent silence of the countries with centrally planned economies regarding the Third World requirements has been no less significant.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR APPROVES NEW TAX STATUTE

PA161911 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota, 15 Jun (AFP) -- Today Colombian President Belisario Betancur approved the new tax statute which will furnish Colombia with the mechanisms to put the public finances in order.

During a ceremony broadcast to the country over radio and television, the president praised the work carried out by the measures. He also stressed the principle of the separation of the three branches of public power.

Betancur succinctly explained how the executive branch, confronted with the fiscal crisis that grips the nation, had deemed it necessary to implement a state of economic emergency; while the judicial branch, through the Supreme Court, had defeated that initiative which it regarded as unconstitutional. The president recalled that the government had accepted those decisions, but had presented its economic plan to congress so that it would be the one to make the final decision. Betancur also stressed that the actions by the court and the congress "have strengthened our institutions in an exemplary manner."

He also pointed out that "the country must keep in mind at all times that the democratic controls imposed on the executive branch's actions are absolutely indispensable for social welfare and peace."

Betancur maintained that "signs of recovery have started to appear in the textile industry and in construction. This is the harbinger of a healthy change."

The tax statute will have, among others, the following consequences:

- 800,000 Colombians will not have to submit an income tax return.

- There will be reductions in the income tax rates.

- The tax base will be expanded.

- The estimated income will be extended to trade and financial middlemen.

- The production of government enterprises will be increased.

- The economic system will be reactivated.

- Progress will be achieved in making taxes universal.

- Low- and middle-income taxpayers will benefit.

- Incentives for the open corporations will be implemented, and the double taxes for the shareholders of these concerns will be eliminated.

- In the same manner, the tax rates for the limited-liability corporations will be reduced.

- Measures to benefit the agricultural and livestock sector will be implemented.

- Retirement, old-age and death pensions will be tax exempt.

- Sales taxes on popular vehicles will be reduced.

- Low-cost housing will (?be exempted) from the sales tax.

M-19 SCHISM, CHANGES IN LEADERSHIP REPORTED

PA151813 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0206 GMT 15 Jun 83

[By Ricardo Esteban]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 14 Jun (EFE) -- The disappearance or death of Colombian guerrilla leader Jaime Bateman Cayon has forced the 19 April Movement (M-19) to reorganize its leadership and to leave the national directorate in the hands of three of its best-known ideologists.

Newspapers have reported that the M-19, the strongest guerrilla movement in the country, has a new leadership which indicated a schism within its ranks.

According to military investigations, Alvaro Fayad, Carlos Pizarro Leon Gomez, and Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf are now in charge of its general staff and are its foremost leaders, but it is not known whether this is a temporary or permanent measure. For now, the only clear thing is that recently there was a division within the group's ranks over the amnesty law, implemented in November 1982.

A "hard" line heded by Bateman, Fayad, Pizarro, Navarro, and Toledo Plata -- the last four of whom had accepted the amnesty and then rejoined the guerrillas -- did not agree with laying down arms until an armistice and more measures of a social nature were decreed. The "soft" line led by Lawyer Ramiro Lucio, who is abroad, favors giving the conservative government of Belisario Betancur a chance and accepting the amnesty to quickly secure peace. In any event, the situation of the M-19 is the most delicate in the past few years, following a decline in its capacity during the government of former President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala due to military actions.

Bateman Alive; Issues Communique

PA161517 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Newtwork in Spanish 1215 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota -- Jaime Bateman Cayon, leader of the outlawed M-19 [19 April Movement], is alive somewhere in the country and still heads that guerrilla organization. According to several reports in the media, the extremist leader (?is) in Caqueta Department where he has supposedly issued a communique to confirm that he is alive and to explain that no one has staged a coup within the M-19. According to these reports, necessary reorganizations have recently taken place within the M-19 command, but Bateman's alleged communique notes there is no crisis or division within the organization.

As regards Gustavo Arias Londono, who was being mentioned as Bateman's alleged successor, the extremist leader says that Arias Londono has been appointed general staff commander of the M-19 Southern Front which operates in Caqueta. These reports have come at a time when rumors concerning Bateman's whereabouts were rampant. It had been rumored that the guerrilla leader had either died in a plane crash in Panama or had fled the country with a large sum of M-19 money. According to other reports in the media, the M-19 is participating in guerrilla activities in other South American countries, like Ecuador, where it has allegedly organized the M-20 Command under Rosemberg Pabon's leadership.

OFFICERS ORDERED ARRESTED FOR MAS INVOLVEMENT

PA152150 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Manizales -- Mario Gomez Idarga, judge of the 19th criminal investigative court of Manizales, capital of Caldas, has issued a warrant for the arrest of two Armed Forces officers accused of belonging to the Death to Kidnappers [MAS] Movement. The arrest warrant has been issued against Colonel Hugo Velandia, commander of the Patriots Battakion headquarters in (Honda Tolima), and Lieutenant Omar Cruz Urena, chief of the intelligence service of the (?San Antero) military base.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT VENEZUELA 23-25 JULY

PA161701 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpt] President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea will travel to Caracas on the 23d [of July] on a 3-day official visit to take part in the events celebrating the bicentennial of Simon Bolivar's birth. The foreign minister made the announcement to newsmen yesterday, minutes before participating in a National Development Council board meeting.

MINISTER REJECTS RUMORS OF GUERRILLAS, COUP

PA160412 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Government Minister Vladimiro Alvarez Grau has said that during the meeting with the Ecuadorean president and the representatives of the armed forces, they discussed matters dealing with coordination among the state institutions to continue the government's policies. Questioned about rumors that there is infiltration of guerrillas in eastern Ecuador, Alvarez Grau said he was unaware of such rumors. We Ecuadoreans are people of peace, and therefore I feel that neither guerrillas nor terrorism will ever enter our country, he said. Alvarez Grau also reiterated the government's rejection of coupist rumors.

[Begin recording] [Alvarez] [Words indistinct] to eliminate speculation of all kinds in the economic and political fields which emerge in our country. In the first place, I think we must concentrate our attention on the consolidation of the democratic system.

[Unidentified questioner] It is said that the government [words indistinct] coupist?

[Alvarez] We have rejected questions from the news media that deal with rumors. We believe this is not the time to give room to rumors [words indistinct] and that we must reject them as I have done on behalf of the national government and the citizens in general. We must not continue to think of (?bogeymen).

[Unidentified questioner] [Words indistinct] the government to talk of guerrillas?

[Alvarez] Look, I am unaware that the government has spoken of guerrillas. To the contrary, I have emphatically stated that due to the nature, spirit, and history of all the Ecuadoreans and their forefathers, we are men of peace and work. Therefore, I have said and I believe that terrorism and guerrillas will never enter this country.

[Unidentified questioner] Can you tell us about the meeting that the president held last Friday with the representatives of the armed forces? I understand that you were also present. Can you tell us what was discussed?

[Alvarez] It was a normal meeting of continuing coordination among all the state institutions. As you know, the ministers and the president are obviously permanently in contact to coordinate actions, to establish principles, and to follow up the policies or established goals. [end recording]

SHINING PATH VOWS TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

PY160252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1843 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 15 Jun (EFE) -- The terrorist movement Shining Path announced today the continuation of its struggle to "crush the reactionary forces" of Peru. The international news agencies located in Lima received telephone calls today from alleged members of Shining Path. This is the first contact of this terrorist organization with the international press. An anonymous person who claimed to be a member of Shining Path read a communique over the telephone. In addition to announcing the continuation of the struggle, the communique added that under the leadership of "Comrade Gonzalo" -- Abimael Guzman, Shining Path leader -- "the Communist Party of Peru on the Shining Path of Jose Carlos Mariategui's Thought [El Partido Communista de Peru por el Sendero Luminoso del Pensamiento de Jose Carlos Mariategui] (full name of the organization) will begin the fourth stage of Socialism and will build a society without classes." In addition to the anonymous communique, EFE also received in its office today a pamphlet by mail that can be attributed to the terrorist organization. "Shining Path has been characterized so far for not having ever claimed credit for its actions and for ignoring the communications media. [quotation marks as received]

COMMUNIST PARTY DISCLAIMS LINK TO SHINING PATH

PA151937 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Jorge del Prado, Secretary General of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP], has declared that reports linking the Shining Path organization to the PCP are slanted, as Luis Percovich, Peru's interior minister had stated earlier.

BOMBS DISCOVERED AT MINISTRY, SUPREME COURT

PY161815 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Police personnel have discovered and deactivated a homemade bomb in the Education Ministry building on (Bancay) Avenue. The bomb, which was wrapped in plastic bags, had been placed against one of the external walls of the building. It was discovered by personnel from the Republican Guard bomb brigade. A strong explosion frightened the public and Education Ministry employees. Police reported that the first part of the bomb exploded and that the second part was deactivated. Hours later, the Republican Guard anti-terrorist brigade detected another bomb in a section of the Supreme Court Presidency building.

HAVANA ON CGTP DEMANDS, LABOR SITUATION

PA151939 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The General Confederation of Peruvian Workers [CGTP], the largest labor confederation in the country, has reiterated its demand that the state of emergency be lifted and that constitutional guarantees be restored. According to CGTP President Isidoro Gamarra, the lack of guarantees has virtually paralyzed labor union activities to the detriment of the organized workers' demands, who are made the target of abuses. He added that the CGTP will hold a national assembly on 24 June despite the current state of emergency.

HAVANA CITES MEXICAN WARNINGS TO STONE

PA160230 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico has warned the United States that a conflagration may be imminent in Central America and that for this reason it is necessary to promote peace and stop the arms race. The warning is contained in a communique issued by the Mexican Government to report on the official talks held with the special U.S. ambassador to Central America, Richard Stone, who returned to Washington after concluding a tour of the region.

The official communique stresses that Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda reiterated Mexico's well-known position to Stone regarding the situation in Central America. The Mexican foreign secretary briefed the U.S. diplomat on Mexico's participation in the efforts of the Contadora Group and the urgency of averting a conflagration in Central America, which may be imminent in view of recent developments.

Sepulveda noted that it is necessary to promote peaceful conditions among the Central American countries, which implies stopping the arms race and holding negotiations on the chief political and security problems identified by the Contadora Group.

Stone said that his government respects the peacekeeping effort launched by the Contadora Group, which is composed of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela. Shortly before leaving the Mexican capital for Washington, the diplomat admitted that there are differences between Mexico and the United States because Mexico advocates a bilateral solution to the conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua whereas Washington supports a regional and global discussion of problems in the area. Stone described his talks with De la Madrid and Sepulveda as beneficial. He declined to answer a question about his position on the Nicaraguan Government's proposal to hold talks directly with him. He said in this regard that he will probably make some comment after reporting to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and President Ronald Reagan.

Political observers agree that Stone is trying to pretend that the United States seeks peace while Washington continues with its policy of supporting the regimes in the area and their attacks on Nicaragua.

Mexican Senator's Remarks Cited

FL161531 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1445 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City -- Mexican Senator Gonzalo Martinez (Corvala) has stated that the remarks made by U.S. special envoy to Central America Richard Stone concerning peace negotiations in the region are not in keeping with the decision to dispatch 120 U.S. advisers to Honduras.

HAVANA CITES EXPORT LOSSES DUE TO C.A. CONFLICT

FL162230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City -- The National Association of Mexican Importers and Exporters [ANIERM] has asserted that the political tensions prevailing in Central America have cut Mexico's commercial trade with countries of that region by 30 percent.

ANIERM President Juan Jose Flores Rivero said that the Central American conflict has ultimately become an obstacle to Mexican exports, resulting in a loss of foreign exchange for the country. He explained that the export goods most affected are spare parts and components for industry while oil has not been affected.

U.S. FISHING BOAT DETAINED IN GULF OF MEXICO

FL161558 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico, 16 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- It was announced by the secretary of the Navy, Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega, that the U.S. fishing boat "Ida and Lisa" was detained by Mexican naval authorities for violations of that country's fishing laws.

He explained that the U.S. fishing boat was taken to the port of Tampico, Tamaulipas, on the Gulf of Mexico, as a result of coast guard operations by the Mexican Navy.

PAREDES TO DISCUSS SEA-LEVEL CANAL IN JAPAN

PA151740 Panama City YA in Spanish 14 Jun 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] This paper has learned from reliable sources that General Ruben Dario Paredes will visit Japan in 2 or 3 weeks in order to discuss the sea-level canal and the substantial Japanese investments in our country. According to our source, Paredes' visit will be in answer to the many invitations that Japanese authorities and businessmen have been extending to him for some time.

As is known, the Japanese have made substantial investments in our country and they have also donated millions of dollars, as was the case with the oncological hospital and the University of Panama's educational Television Channel 11.

The Japanese have participated in the nation's economic development through the financing of government works. Because Japan is one of the Panama Canal's biggest users, the Japanese are interested in all matters related to a sea-level canal; hence the importance of Paredes' visit to Japan, our source concluded.

REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY LETTER TO PAREDES

PA161507 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Jun 83 pp 2, 10

[Letter sent to Brigadier General Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panama National Guard, from the Revolutionary Workers Party; dated 11 June 1983]

[Text] General Paredes:

With great concern, but not with surprise, we have read in various local newspapers and heard on radio and television newscasts about your statement in relation to the so-called School of the Americas. In your statement, you mention the possibility that this training center -- where the teaching of terror reaches an institutional level at the service of the interests of U.S. imperialism -- will continue to operate in our country, hidden behind the euphemism of an alleged institute of Military Sciences and Development, under U.S. military directorship. According to your words, this could take place when this school reverts to Panamanian jurisdiction on 30 September 1964.

Although the recently amended Panamanian Constitution specifies that the executive branch, and not the National Guard command, is responsible for the handling of our foreign policy, we want to clarify that these formalities violating the Constitution are not our main concern. What alarms and angers us is that the highest authority in the National Guard should dare analyze the possibility of extending or renewing the presence of this infamous school. This not only violates the spirit of the treaties, in which a date is specified for its reversion to Panama, but also openly contradicts our people's patriotic feelings, which have been expressed in heroic actions to eradicate U.S. military installations from our territory ever since the so-called "fathers of the fatherland" mortagaged the country to Yankee imperialism. This was demonstrated in December 1947 when, as a result of popular pressure, we managed to prevent the continuation in our territory of the plague of U.S. military bases after World War II. Even more conclusive was the bloody page in our history in January 1984, when dozens of young Panamanians made it clear that we were determined to go as far as necessary to eliminate the military enclave imposed on us by U.S. imperialism.

We all know that the main reason for the U.S. military presence in our country is to safeguard U.S. economic and military interests for the exploitation and oppression of Latin American peoples. We also know that the School of the Americas is an efficient instrument for this purpose. Dictators and authors of genocide such as D'Aubuisson in El Salvador, Pinochet in Chile, Stroessner in Paraguay, Banzer in Bolivia, to mention only few, are some of the 200 graduates of this school who have occupied high government or military positions all over the continent, and who have been accused of torture, drug trafficking, corruption, genocide, and despotism. They have been trained to setup with bloodshed the democratic and liberation struggles of our brother peoples. The Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Honduran, Chilean, Argentine, Uruguayan, Paraguayan, and Haitian peoples are examples of the quota of sorrow and death experienced because of regimes that are under the leadership of several hundred of these graduates. The Brazilian, Bolivian, Dominican, and Nicaraguan peoples have not yet erased the effects of the macabre actions of several hundred of the school's best students.

Despite the argument that the School of the Americas is an institution dedicated to preparing Latin American militarymen to defend our countries from any interference or attack by an extracontinental power, the recent war in the Malvinas proved the falsity and irony of this claim, because the administrators and supporters of this school not only gave their full support to the British colonial empire, but also used their military facilities in our territory as a support base for British military actions.

It is therefore evident that any argument intended to favor or even suggest the permanence of this institution on our soil can be described not only as unpatriotic but even as a betrayal of our people and of the peoples of our America. This is why we noted with suspicion that so delicate a matter, one which seriously injures our earnest anti-imperialist stand, was included as a topic for "talks held behind closed doors at the Pentagon" during your recent visit to Washington. It is even more suspicious because only a few days earlier the National Guard High Command had decorated a high-ranking U.S. Army officer.

All this evident flirting forebodes a severe blow to the Panamanian people. This blow might be dealt by the Pentagon, pitifully in apparent agreement with the commander in chief of the Panamanian armed institute.

We also know that several management organizations through notes and letters have hastened to applaud the possibility that this school of crime and terror might remain in our country. Nothing less could have been expected of them. Their traditionally unpatriotic behavior, geared toward their own selfish economic interests, is already well known and recorded in the annals of Panamanian history. Once again they have begun showing their true feelings and interests. However, they cannot be termed traitors, since they have never had any commitment toward our people and have never fought for them.

However, after learning of your electoral interests, with an eye on 1984, and after watching these dangerous maneuvers and fl[illegible]tations among the management sector (oligarchy), imperialism, and you as a m[illegible]tioned presidential candidate, we could not remain silent or indifferent. Your statements, General Paredes, not only seem to have forgotten the goals so often proclaimed by your former chief, General Omar Torrijos -- but also seem to have forgotten the goals for which so many Panamanians have fought and shed their blood.

In spite of this, you can rest assured that our people and their political organizations not only do not forget, but will also not permit a violation of their dignity and sovereignty. The Revolutionary Workers Party wants to tell you and the country that we will remain vigilant. We will follow very closely all the statements made, all the decorations given, and all the measures adopted by the National Guard General Staff until the day when the School of the Americas is dismantled and reverts to Panama's sovereign jurisdiction. Surely by then it will have been clearly shown how far you are capable of going.

Cordially yours,

Dr Egbert Wetherborne, PRT secretary general; Graciela Dixon, PRT president; Ramiro Guerra, PRT secretary of organization.

EDITORIAL PRAISES GORMAN-PAREDES MEETING

PA161956 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Jun 83 p 8-A

[Editorial: "Joint Canal Defense"]

[Text] The recent visit by General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Army's Southern Command, to the National Guard Command has special importance from various angles.

First, the visit is an obvious reaffirmation that our country and the nation to the north are still determined to fully honor each and every article of the Torrijos-Carter Treaty. Even though it is undeniable that in practice close attention is given to the defense of the interoceanic waterway, it is evident that the talks between General Paul Gorman and National Guard chief General Ruben Dario Paredes not only reaffirm the policy of cooperation, but will also lead to new plans to be implemented in the near future.

On the surface, the mutual consultation might appear to have little significance, but it gains in importance if we remember a time not long ago when all decisions and courses of action regarding this complex and delicate task were the exclusive responsibility of the Americans. We had no role other than that of simple spectators. Land, sea, and air operations were under U.S. Army control from beginning to end, with sporadic and very simple tasks assigned to a group of Panamanian National Guardsmen. This is different today, and it can safely be assumed that the change is caused by the realization of ranking U.S. military personnel that our men in uniform are capable enough to be trusted with more complex strategic and tactical tasks than those assigned to them previously.

The Southern Command chief's high regard for Gen Ruben Dario Paredes' viewpoints on the Central American problem should be noted with the same degree of appreciation. The dialogue was prompted by the U.S. officer's conviction that Paredes has full knowledge of the problems of the neighboring isthmian countries and of the various proposals to solve the conflicts, including the one known to the world as "Contadora" named after a Panamanian island.

In our judgement, this is the great significance that should be given to General Gorman's visit and the issues discussed therein with the valuable participation of all the ranking officers of Panama's armed institutions.

PDC LEADER SCORES CHANGE OF ELECTION DATE

PA170010 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Interview with Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], no date or place given -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, what is the PDC's opinion regarding the change in the election date announced by the Elections Tribunal?

[Arias Calderon] Yesterday afternoon we were informed that the Elections Tribunal, which had announced that all the elections would take place on 24 June [1984], has surprisingly and without explanation changed its mind and will now recommend to the National Legislation Council that the elections take place on two different Sundays: The presidential and legislative elections on the second Sunday of May, and the mayoral and representative elections in the first week of June.

This surprising and unexplained change by the tribunal leads us to believe that it is the result of last-minute official pressure. The fact that the tribunal has not shown the necessary firmness in maintaining its decisions is a source of serious concern. In addition, this decision has negative effects on the electoral process. It will increase electoral costs by 500,000 Balboas at a time when the tribunal claims that it does not have enough funds to complete the identification cards. Furthermore, the change represents an obstacle to the participation of the people in the municipal and representative elections because the meaning of the election of mayors and representatives is weakened when this takes place a month after the presidential and legislative elections. And, lastly, this decision is unfair to the rural population, which often has to walk for hours to get to the polls.

I truly believe that the tribunal owes the people an explanation for this last-minute change, which unfortunately we can view only as a result of undue pressure from the official sector.

TORRIJOS' SON JOINS EDEN PASTORA'S GROUP

PA170109 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Jun 83 p 15A

[From "The People Speak" column by Ramon Fernandez Domenec]

[Excerpt] Martin Torrijos, son of the late general, together with Hugo Spadafora, has joined the "anti-Sandinist" guerrilla group led by Commander Cero, Eden Pastora.

BRIEFS

VISIT OF JAPANESE OFFICIAL -- Mitsuhiko Hazumi [name as published], director general of Latin American and Caribbean Affairs at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, who is touring several Latin American countries, has visited General Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard. Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, Japanese Ambassador Ryozo Mogi, and Mr Shibatta [name as published], first secretary of the Japanese Embassy, also participated in the meeting, during which domestic as well as international topics were discussed. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 15 Jun 83 p 10A PA]

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT MAGANA DEPARTS FOR U.S. VISIT

PA161454 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1428 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana today at 0655 (1255 GMT) left for an official visit to the United States. Magana was accompanied by the highest-ranking members of his cabinet.

Magana, whose Salvadoran Air Force Mystere plane left from the military airport at Ilopango, was seen off by members of the administration and other high-ranking officials. The Salvadoran president made no statement before his departure, and security agents kept journalists away from the chief of state.

Magana's party includes Vice Presidents Gabriel Mauricio Gutierrez Castro and Raul Molina, Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova, Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, Presidency Minister Francisco Jose Guerrero, and Supreme Court President Arturo Zeledon Castillo.

D'AUBUISSON SAYS MAGANA'S U.S. TRIP 'POSITIVE'

PA170140 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly, today told AFP that the 48-hour trip President Alvaro Magana is making to the United States is "positive."

D'Aubuisson, leader of the extreme right Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena) said that the president's trip will allow him "to give a true image of the country, because as we all know, we Salvadorans are victims of constant attacks by representatives and senators, and of disinformation."

Regarding the presidental elections scheduled before the end of the year, D'Aubuisson said that his party is "not interested in having them postponed, but on the contrary, believes they should be held, inorder to install a constitutional government." D'Aubuisson also said that he does not believe that roving U.S. Ambassador Richard Stone, who has just completed a tour of Central America, is going to recommend to President Ronald Reagan that a dialogue be held with the guerrillas. He said that Stone "knows better than anyone the origin and ideology" of the FMLN-FDR opposition groups.

"These subversive gangs," as D'Aubuisson calls them, "who have set out to destroy the country's infrastructure, know that they have no other way to fight." He said that as far as he knows, the Armed Forces have been gaining "many victories" over the guerrillas in the most recent operations.

D'Aubuisson minced his words when referring to the installation of a military base in Honduras where the United States will train 2,400 Salvadoran troops. He told AFP that that "it is up to the Honduran Government and people to decide. It is not I, but the Hondurans who will intervene or adopt a decision on the matter."

When asked if he shares the concern voiced by some Honduran politicians, that the base might regionalize the Salvadoran conflict, D'Aubuisson siad that he does not have any definite opinion on the matter.

D'AUBUISSON: PROPOSED DIALOGUE 'UNACCEPTABLE'

PA170001 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2319 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly, today said that the dialogue proposed again by the leftist groups is "unacceptable not only for the government but for the Salvadoran people." He said that as long as FMLN groups don't put down their weapons and as long as they "continue to destroy and harass our people, I don't believe that the Salvadorans want to have representatives from the leadership of these groups in government spheres."

However, D'Aubuisson noted "we understand that the doors should never be closed and for this reason we have created a commission for human rights, peace and rehabilitation and the amnesty law so that FMLN and FDR members can seek these mechanisms."

"They can also use the national dialogue which will be held in the next elections," the leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena) stressed. He added that "if the FDR-FMLN truly wanted to participate in a dialogue and truly believed in a democratic system, they would have already participated somehow, and they would have come forth, but they haven't done it."

D'Aubuisson stated that the rebels are proposing a dialogue without conditions but they don't interpret that as meaning, in itself, "a condition." He then asked: "What are we going to discuss?" The Arena leader said: "I don't think that Richard Stone, the special U.S. envoy for Central America, is going to influence the Salvadoran Government to talk with the guerrillas because he knows the situation perfectly well and he also knows the origin, ideology and background of the FDR-FMLN groups."

He stressed that in order to have a dialogue between the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government, "a general decision must be first made by the presidency of the republic and the assembly."

"However," D'Aubuisson said, "we have already begun the dialogue through the Peace Commission, which created the law on amnesty and rehabilitation of citizens so that the rebels can change their attitude and become involved in the country's normal life." In addition, the president of the Assembly said that President Alvaro Magana's trip to the United States is "highly significant for the international situation and especially for the Salvadoran situation."

He added that it is "very interesting that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has invited his Salvadoran counterpart, because we have been criticized and attacked because of the misinformation in that country, especially in Congress and the Senate." He said that President Reagan has repeatedly recognized the "aggression we are experiencing and has promised to help El Salvador in every possible way so that it will not fall in the hands of a pro-Marxist government, as is the case in Nicaragua."

CONSTITUTION DRAFT SETS CANDIDACY REQUIREMENTS

PA161821 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Jun 83 pp 3, 29

[Text] The commission studying the draft political constitution has approved a 5-year term for the president and a 3-year term for deputies. Chapter 2, Article 147 of the new Constitution, which deals with the executive branch, states that the executive branch is comprised of the president and vice president of the republic, the ministers and deputy ministers, and the officials of the public administration.

Article 148. In order to be eligible to be president of the republic, it is required to be a Salvadoran citizen by birth; to have a Salvadoran father or mother; to be a layman, over 30 years old, and of known morality and education; to enjoy full citizenship rights, and to have enjoyed them for the 6 years prior to elections; and to be a member of one of the legally recognized political parties.

Article 149. The following will not be eligible for candidacy to the presidency of the republic: I) Anyone who has been president of the Republic longer than 6 months, whether consecutive or not, during the term immediately preceding the elections or within the 6 months prior to the election date. II) The spouse and relatives within the fourth degree of blood relationship or the second degree of relationship by marriage of any person who has occupied the presidency in the cases described in the previous numeral. III) Anyone who has been president of the Legislative Assembly or president of the Supreme Court of Justice during the year previous to election day. IV) Anyone who has been a state minister or deputy minister or president of some official autonomous institution within the last year of the immediately preceding presidential term. V) Professional militarymen who have not been discharged or who have been discharged in the 3 years prior to election day. VI) Vice president-designate who, having been legally called to occupy the presidency in the immediately preceding term, refused to occupy the position without a just cause.

VII) The persons included in numerals II, III, IV, V, and VI of article 123 of this Constitution.

Article 150. All that has been stipulated in the two previous articles will be applied to the vice president of the Republic and to the president-designates.

Article 151. The presidential term will last 5 years and will begin and end on 1 June. The person who has occupied the presidency will not be able to continue in the post for a single day longer.

AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH AREA NEWS AGENCY 15 JUN

PA141930 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sistema Informativo Centroamericano [Central American News System] (SICA), which was agreed to here last weekend by the information secretaries of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador, will be established next Wednesday, it was announced here today. The Central American officials agreed to create the information system at a regional level, "directed at defending liberty, peace, justice, and democracy on the isthmus." The draft calling for the establishment of the information system was signed by the information secretaries of Costa Rica, Manuel Lopez Trigo; El Salvador, Luis Angel Lagos; Guatemala, Gonzalo Asturias; and Honduras, Oscar Buezo.

RIGHTS GROUP FLAYS U.S. EMBASSY NEWS CONFERENCE

PA151556 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 1855 GMT 14 Jun 83

[From the Human Rights Commission program "Before the National Conscience": "U.S. Intervention In Our Domestic Affairs"]

[Text] On 3 June, the U.S. advisers that the Reagan administration has assigned to our country held a news conference at the U.S. Embassy to tell the local and foreign news media about an alleged massacre of soldiers committed in San Vicente by guerrilla forces.

Col (John Dwighdestein), a military attache, said that because of his combat experience he could affirm just by looking at the bodies of the 41 soldiers who died in Quebrada Seca that at least 25 of them had wounds that did not appear to have been made in the heat of battle. I beleive, the U.S. adviser said, that they were shot in cold blood.

In view of a statement like this, made by an official of a foreign nation, the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, CDHES, is of the opinion that, regardless of whether what the military man said is true or not -- and we firmly repudiate and condemn the action if it did take place -- the attitude of the U.S. official should be examined.

If in El Salvador there is a civil war between the national army and citizens opposed to it, what has a foreign soldier got to do with such a conflict? Isn't the Army capable of filing the necessary charges? Why do we have to accept the intervention and directions of the U.S. representatives in all our domestic affairs?

To top this, the news conferenve took place in the U.S. Embassy; a sad spectacle. It looks like we need Mr Reagan's protective hand even to complain about our rivals. We have mortgaged our sovereignty, independence, and self-determination to such a degree that the armed institution, which theoretically has the duty and obligation of being the permanent guarantor of the country, is the force that most alienates the fatherland.

We wonder: What would the glorious founders of the Salvadoran Army think about this sorry situation? What would General Manuel Jose Arce say if he knew that the Army he created resorts to the imperialist power even for simple propaganda work? It is not up to us to respond to these questions. It is up to the members of the Salvadoran Armed Forces to answer them.

FDR OFFICIAL 'WILLING TO MEET GOVERNMENT'

PA162158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 16 Jun 83

[By Rafael Noboa]

[Excerpts] Washington, 16 Jun (AFP) -- A few hours before the arrival of Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana on an official visit, Ruben Zamora, a representative of the FDR-FMLN (Salvadoran guerrillas), said in Washington today that he is willing to meet "as early as tomorrow" with the Salvadoran Government.

Zamora, a member of the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the FDR (a political coalition that supports the FMLN guerrillas), arrived in Washington yesterday. He said that he was waiting for a reply to the letter that the FDR-FMLN sent to Stone last week. In the letter, the FDR-FMLN proposed direct talks with the United States in U.S. territory and with witnesses from Congress.

On 2 June, the Peace Commission appointed by the Salvadoran Government had invited the FDR-FMLN to begin "a constructive dialogue directed at its peaceful incorporation into the Salvadoran family."

Zamora said that his attitude in this regard is "to prevent the closing of the door," "that we are willing to hold discussions at any time" but that they had requested explanations from the Peace Commission about its real power and who it exactly represents -- the government or the political parties that singed the Apaneca Pact.

Although he indicated that the agenda of possible negotiations with the Salvadoran Government or Stone should be left open, without prior conditions, Zamora summarized in six points the subjects that the FDR-FMLN is interested in discussing:

-- The concluding of a groundwork agreement on a socio-economic report.
-- The topic of the two armies currently existing in El Salvador, the government's and the FMLN's army.
-- The composition of a provisional government.
-- The convoking of elections.
-- The foreign policy of the new government.
-- A cease-fire.

While the Reagan Administration and the Salvadoran Government have so far only accepted negotiations for the participation of the guerrillas in the elections set for the end of the year, Zamora said that the FDR-FMLN believes that although "the elections constitute a necessary part of the democratic process," the issue of elections must be discussed "in the framework of a broad political solution."

The issue of the elections "is structurally linked to the subject of the death squad and the security forces," Zamora said.

He described the planned elections for the end of the year as "a mockery of democracy" and he indicated that they form part of the U.S. war strategy, particularly in relation to the U.S. Congress.

He said that in his country the 11 national elections held with fraud and repression from 1962 to 1978 have always served to maintain a military government in power. He added that the war broke out because there were no channels to introduce social and political changes.

Zamora said that the issue of the elections cannot be separated from the 35,000 civilians killed in the last 3 years by the security forces, the civil war situation in his country, and the fact the guerrillas control one third of the territory.

He said that the elections planned for the end of the year "will destroy the little confidence the Salvadoran people have on the elections as an instrument to express their political will" and they will only serve to create a "cover of legitimacy for the government."

FMLN REPORTS DESTRUCTION OF MICROWAVE STATION

PA170301 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Attention, attention, this is some last-minute information for our people. Attention. On the night of 15 June, forces of the Francisco Martinez, Commander Gonzalo, Battalion and commandos of the Mario Armijo Special Forces Section of the Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade carried out a successful operation against the La Torrecilla microwave ground station located in Bolivar, a town near Santa Rosa de Lima, La Union Department. Our commando units carried out the attack and the destruction of the installations and the Francisco Martinez Battalion [passage indistinct] the communications base on Conchagua hill, La Union Department.

Following the attack on La Torrecilla, the only installation supplying communications services is the communication base on Conchagua hill. Thus, commercial communications have been affected to the point of collapse.

Communications via telephone, telegraph, telex and microwave [passage indistinct] La Union, Morazan, the Cazadores, Atlacatl, Atonal Special Battalions, as well as other battalions [passage indistinct] are practically isolated because of lack of this type of communications.

With this new action, the dictatorship is experiencing a hard blow against its economy, not only because of the destruction of its communications infrastructure but also because of its effects on the important economic activities carried out in this eastern area.

While the Atlacatl Battalion, headed by Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, is suffering casualties as well as wearing out during the operation against Morazan Department, our Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade forces are carrying out successful actions in other areas, and the dictatorship and Colonel Monterrosa can do nothing to stop them.

The FMLN is capable of hitting and wearing out the dictatorship's special battalions and at the same time shifting position, carrying out actions, occupying positions, and carrying out sabotage actions in other areas of this eastern region and our territory. Here, as it did during the 14 June fighting in this Morazan Department, our brigade continued inflicting dozens of casualties on the Atlacatl Battalion. Our units only suffered [words indistinct] when facing intense artillery fire [words indistinct] in La Union.

The actions being carried out throughout the country, within the framework of our military camapign, "In Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win, [words indistinct] the absurd statements made by Deane Hinton in which he ridiculously tried to say that his forces -- he was referring to the dictatorship's army -- had taken the military initiative. If these FMLN victories are not engouth for Deane Hinton, we can state that in the next few days he will be completely convinced. Revolution or death, we will win!

This was a report issued by the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front command on this great victory achieved by our revolutionary army when it attacked the positions guarding La Torrecilla microwave ground station [words indistinct] strategic communications center for the dictatorship. Our people continue to advance. The enemy withdraws.

RADIO, FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS ON FMLN AFFAIRS

Military Training School Set Up

PA160423 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The Companero (Tomas Martinez) Regional Military Training School [Escuela Zonal de Instruccion Militar Companero (Tomas Martinez)] of the peoples militias was recently inaugurated here in Chalatenango, northern front of the FMLN, with a course for militia commanders. This important advance toward the construction of the peoples militias is being carried out in areas under revolutionary control and is the first regional school in Chalatenango for militia commanders and fighters.

The first military course was called "Companero Arturo and Other October Heroes Until Final Victory, Always" and was quite a success. According to information we have received from Companero Efrain, chief of the militias of the northern front, the training school has been created in order to give technical training to the militia commanders and fighters. It will also help promote generalized training [words indistinct] our territory.

TEXT We defend our territory at the same time we produce food. With firm determination, Chalate [Chalatenango] goes into battle. Long live the peoples militias' military training school! Companero (Tomas Martinez), until victory, always! Militias, at the forefront in production, defense, and combat!

Arrival of U.S. Advisers Noted

PA160440 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] One hundred twenty Yankee advisers disembarked in Honduras. Yesterday, 120 Green Berets landed in Puerto Castilla. They have arrived to set the stage for the training of some 2,400 troops of the puppet Salvadoran Army.

These Yankees invaders are the ones who are implementing Ronald Reagan's interventionist plans, with the participation of the Honduran Armed Forces High Command and Government, who are dragging their people into an extremely dangerous situation.

Members of Honduras' National Congress, including its president and vice president, have expressed their disagreement with the installation of this training center in Honduran territory, which violates that country's neutrality.

GUATEMALA

HAVANA REPORTS CRITICISM OF PRESIDENT RIOS MONTT

PA141931 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Rightwing and Christian Democratic leaders in Guatemala have strongly criticized General Efrain Rios Montt, head of that country's regime. According to some of them, Rios Montt has created a climate of uncertainty and hostility.

Gabriel Giron, secretary general of the rightist National Unity Front, has charged that the Army is forcing civilians to join the so-called self-defense patrols. For his part, Christian Democratic leader Alfonso Cabrera has questioned the so-called democratization process announced by Rios Montt. According to other reports, a Guatemalan Army communique admitted that 10 troops died this weekend in a clash with guerrillas in Chalatenango Department.

ARCHBISHOP DIES; INCREASED TROOP PRESENCE NOTED

PA162015 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Cardinal Mario Casariego, archbishop of Guatemala, died this afternoon of a heart attack, amid an apparent state of alert imposed early this morning. The cardinal was admitted to the Herrera Llerena private hospital at approximately 1330 and died 3 hours later. The government has decreed a period of national mourning and all the appropriate honors for the Guatemalan archbishop.

An evident increase of military and police activity around the main buildings, a general search of citizens and vehicles, and other vigilance measures throughout the capital city today gave the appearance of a virtual state of alert.

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Meanwhile, there was widespread expectation in political circles over the arrest warrants issued against three political leaders, one of whom, Dr Mario Castejon Garcia Prendes, today remained in the custody of the National Police, while the other two, Asisclo Valladares and Antonio Antoniotti, were being sought by the authorities. Dr Castejon Garcia Prendes, secretary general of the National Renovating Party, has now been held for the past 12 hours.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT PROTESTS NICARAGUAN ACTIONS

PA161505 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Yesterday the Foreign Affairs Secretariat filed a protest with the Nicaraguan Government and informed the OAS about the latest incidents that have taken place in the El Paraiso region, on the border with Nicaragua.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that these Nicaraguan provocations and attacks are part of the continuous violations being carried out against Honduran territory.

We believe that problems should be solved through diplomatic means such as negotiations and dialogue, he said. The official said that many charges have been filed at the OAS, and many proposals have been made to the Sandinist commanders. He noted, however, that the struggle for peace will continue.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAZ BARNICA PRESS CONFERENCE

PA170015 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Cuillermo Castellanos report on 15 June press conference with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica following his appearance before Congress to report on Honduran foreign policy]

[Excerpts] Replying to one of the journalists present on the ground floor of the National Congress building, who asked Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica if he was completely sure that political parties -- the four political wings represented in Congress -- had given their total support to the Honduran Government's efforts for international peace, he said:

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] As far as I know, the four political parties, through their deputies, expressed satisfaction and support for strengthening the Honduran peace policy. You can confirm this by interviewing the leaders of these political parties. [end recording]

[Castellanos] The document that the Foreign Ministry delivered to us while you were speaking before Congress states that the honorable Congress could disapprove military contracts, agreements or treaties signed by the government with foreign countries -- specifically, in this case, with the United States. Based on this statement, and the confidence you have shown regarding your talks with deputies, did Congress tonight give its support to the establishment of a military base in Puerto Castilla?

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] We have not mentioned any contract, as contracts refer to domestic matters. Treaties are signed at the international level.

What has been mentioned and discussed -- and I don't want to go into detail -- is that all treaties requiring Congressional approval under our Constitution, will have to be approved by Congress.

[Unidentified reporter] Finally, Mr Secretary, the public, the Honduran people are very interested in knowing about this report to the National Congress. Could you please give us a broader idea of your report to Congress, in order to inform the 4 million Hondurans who are anxious to know?

[Paz Barnica] With great pleasure. The discussion lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, and it covered three parts: antecedents of foreign policy; fundamental points and purposes of our foreign policy, such as peace, democracy, security, and cooperation for development; and then specific topics such as the border dispute between Honduras and El Salvador, the Nicaraguan situation within the Central American context, and negotiations by the Contadora Group -- which in the opinion of the Honduran Foreign Secretariat have advanced significantly. We then covered military and security matters that have international repercussions, such as improvements in runways, equipment and installations, the operation of a radar in our country for defense of our own national interests, and the establishment of a military and security training center. We discussed other special subjects, such as the situation of the refugees, economic and technical cooperation, and human rights. [end recording]

[Castellanos] Prior to your appearance before Congress tonight, it was said that one of the main points you would be asked to clarify would be the training of Salvadoran soldiers at the Castilla base.

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] Yes, I also discussed this subject, but this was a private session, and I must respect this requirement. However, I would appreciate your informing the Honduran people about the various points of view by getting the opinion of the four political parties, through their distinguished and honorable deputies.

[Unidentified Radio America reporter] Is it true that all these appearances, and explanations by military and civilian authorities are part of a process to justify, sooner or later, a state of war between Honduras and Nicaragua?

[Paz Barnica] No such thing. The Honduran Government's actions, carried out by various government institutions at the highest level and also at other levels, are aimed at strengthening a peace policy. We have always said that if Nicaragua wants war, we want peace. I read today the encouraging statement by the U.S. special ambassador for Central America in Mexico City, in which he said that in the 10 countries he visited, he found all governments, sectors, statesmen, and leaders had a common desire and purpose: That the Central American problems and crisis be solved peacefully, through peaceful negotiations, and not through military solutions.

[Unidentified reporter] Is it true that there have been unilateral decisions in this respect, in relation to negotiations with friendly governments, in this case with the United States? Is it true that there have been unilateral decisions in the sense that the head of the Armed Forces negotiates on one side while the civilian government negotiates....

[Paz Barnica interrupts] This is false. Honduran foreign policy is coherent, because the president directs the international policy in accordance with the Constitution.

Whenever a government official carries out any action in relation to foreign policy or subjects specifically dealing with security, he does so with the prior authorization and consent of the constitutional president of this democratic government, Roberto Suazo Cordova [end recording]

PARTY LEADERS ON U.S. TROOPS, TRAINING CENTER

PA161646 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Report by Andres Torres]

[Excerpts] In the face of the disembarkation of 100 Green Berets yesterday in Puerto Castilla and the announcement about the training center, which apparently is already a reality, we conducted a poll at the National Congress among the Congressional leaders of the four registered political parties.

Nicolas Cruz Torres [of the National Party of Honduras] said: [Begin recording] [Cruz Torres] Congressmen will be officially informed of the text of the agreement signed, whether it is in accordance with the national Constitution or with other mutual or reciprocal aid agreements signed in the past.

[Andres Torres] But what is your view of the situation?

[Cruz Torres] I think that all such actions must be in keeping with the national Constituion. [end recording]

Here is the opinion of [Frain] Diaz Arrivillaga, of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party: [Begin Diaz Arrivillaga recording] I will repeat that the presence of those U.S. troops on Honduran soil necessitates the approval of the National Congress. The same should be said about the installation of that base, or military training center, in Puerto Castilla. Congress must approve them because these things are not covered in the bilateral military aid treaty between the United States and Honduras. It seems to me that the presence of foreign troops violates the national Constitution. I think that Congress has been completely ignored in a situation in which it should have fully participated because the Constitution is very clear about this, both because of the presence of foreign troops here and because technical and military aid and cooperation will be received. This is clearly established in the Constitution. [end recording]

And here is the opinion of Dr Miguel Andonie Fernandez, deputy of the Innovation and Unity Party: [Begin Andonie Fernandez recording] I think we have been talking too much about that recently. It seems to me that the time has come to wait a bit, to calm down, and to review developments carefully. I don't think that additional senseless talk about this issue will help the people. [end recording]

Finally, here is Romualdo Bueso Penalba, leader of the Liberal Party's Congressional faction: [Begin recording] [Bueso Penalba] I think that any group of military instructors trying to bring technology to our army should be welcome here.

[Andres Torres] Do you also approve of the training of Salvadoran troops here?

[Bueso Penalba] I do not approve of that. I don't think that is the purpose of those instructors.

I think there has been some misinformation about that because, according to what the press and the communications media have said, they are coming to instruct our Army, not to train foreign troops. The communists from Moscow have a base in Nicaragua. One of their ships touches there every day. How come the democrats in this country, the men who protect continental and international democracy have not protested loudly about this? Meanwhile, we make a fuss over the arrival of the U.S. instructors. The truth is that our Army needs additional technology. I think the Army should receive all our support because we are at a point where we must defend ourselves. [end recording]

COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT ON U.S. MILITARY BASE

PA161749 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Statement by the Communist Party of Honduras, PCH, dated "June 1983," sent to Havana from "somewhere in Central America," read by PCH Secretary General Rigoberto Padilla -- recorded]

[Text] The spokesmen of the regime ruling our country have recently engaged in a spectacular campaign designed to convince the Honduran public that our country is the victim of constant military aggressions by the Sandinist army. This absurd maneuver is intended to achieve two results: to generate a chauvinistic attitude among our people in order to facilitate the plans for a Honduran-Nicaraguan war, and to distract our people's attention with the threat of a supposed aggression, in order to create the proper conditions to attain the real objective, namely, to ensure the acceptance of a Yankee military base in Puerto Castilla.

The presence here of General Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, follows a statement by Pentagon circles that an agreement has already been signed between U.S. Government and Army officials and the military group headed by General Alvarez Martinez to install a military base in our country that will train 30,000 soldiers from El Salvador and, eventually, from Guatemala and other countries of the continent. It is significant that the announcement on the Puerto Castilla base should coincide with the Panamanian government's announcement about the closing of the so-called School of the Americas at Fort Gullick.

Not very often has a government of the continent shown so much obedience and submission to imperialistic dictates. Such a decision jeopardizes peace in the area and arbitrarily and without consultation links our people with acts that constitute a menace to their own democratic rights and freedoms and to the independence and the right of self-determination of the Central American and Caribbean nations. Besides, those who against our people's will and in open violation of our Constitution approve such an agreement are not only smearing the honor of the republic, they are also guilty of high treason because on the basis of arguments that have not the least logical foundation they are allowing our sacred soil to be trampled by those who today attack our sister nation of Nicaragua, and by the Salvadoran lackeys who hardly 14 years ago also violated our territory.

What explanation can Gen Alvarez and his servile followers give should the officers and troops question whether the sacrifice of their brothers in arms who fell at (?Narada) and Las Mataras in 1969 was worthwhile?

LAST LINE

How can they justify their actions to the thousands of liberals who in 1980 voted for Suazo Cordova believing that they were confirming their inclination toward peace and changes through elections, and helping establish a civilian regime, if the Army now in power simply ignores all this and does not even bother to consult the National Congress and permits the presence of foreign troops in our territory, placing the nation's independence in a compromsing situation for future generations?

Not all is lost, however, because despite the humiliation imposed on the nation, there are still patriotic voices strongly protesting this attack on our national sovereignty. The Honduran Communists salute such voices since they represent the sentiments of the offended national dignity.

We insist, however, that only through the immediate mobilization of our fellow countrymen, setting aside our ideological, religious and political differences at a time when the nation's destiny is at stake, can we attain the necessary unity and power to turn back the capitulating schemes of Suazo Cordova and Alvarez Martinez, who have turned our country into an instrument of Reagan's interventionist policy, trying to plunge us into a fratricidal war with Nicaragua against the best traditions of solidarity fraternity that have always existed among the Central American peoples.

No to the military base at Puerto Castilla! No to the presence of foreign troops in Honduran territory! No to the aggression against El Salvador and the people of Nicagagua! [Signed] Communist Party of Honduras, June 1983

HAVANA CITES REACTION AT UNCTAD TO U.S. BASE

PA161527 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Honduras' decision to allow the establishment of a U.S. military base on its territory has triggered the indignation of Latin American delegates at the 6th UNCTAD Conference underway in Belgrade. Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca described it as a warmongering decision, adding that the U.S. base increases even more the tensions in Central America.

Meanwhile, Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said that the new military base in Honduras does not contribute to the climate that inspires the Contadora Group, which besides his country is made up of Panama, Mexico and Venezuela.

The Group of 77, made up of over 100 underdeveloped countries, demanded at the UNCTAD conference that the international community fully and effectively apply the new UN plan of action on behalf of the lesser developed nations of the world, which include 27 from Africa, 8 from Asia and 1 from the Caribbean, namely, Haiti.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASSAILS STONE'S C.A. TRIP

FL161312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry pointed out that the recent visit of the U.S. special ambassador, Richard Stone, seems to be included in the propaganda campaign to strengthen the line advocating aggression and war in Central America.

A statement from the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry notes that Stone's tour tried to neutralize all the efforts that the Contadora Group is making for bilateral and multilateral dialogue.

Richard Stone said in his conversations that bilateral discussion with his country is not necessary because the United States does not feel threatened by Nicaragua, and he obviated the idea that Nicaragua does indeed feel threatened by the U.S. Government.

STATE COUNCIL ON RELATIONS WITH COSTA RICA, U.S.

PA161848 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan State Council yesterday unanimously ratified the joint declaration signed on 28 May by the Foreign Commission and a delegation of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly. The declaration falls within the framework of the efforts our country is making to preserve harmony between the two countries, and its ratification responds to the slanted and ill-intentioned reports that the Costa Rican media have issued.

Also, by request of the FSLN delegation, the State Council plenary meeting agreed to issue a statement on the Reagan administration's latest aggressive measures against Nicaragua. The document's form and content will be completed by the Foreign Commission, and will later be sent to the U.S. Congress and the parliaments of the world.

STATION VIEWS GREEN BERETS, STONE MISSION

PA161204 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today's arrival of 100 Green Berets in Honduras obviously shows that Richard Stone 's tour of Central America, Panama, and Mexico had the sole U.S. objective of hindering the peaceful solution of the Central American problems. By building new airstrips in Honduras for military use, increasing the number of Honduran Air Force planes and their offensive weapons, and supplying weapons by air from the Panama Canal, the Reagan administration is repeating the strategy that the Nixon administration followed in its aggression against Vietnam.

The Green Berets have traditionally been the introductory phase of a large intervention by imperialism. It is not by chance that those assigned to Honduras will train Salvadoran and Honduran soldiers.

In this initial phase, the United States has opted to include interference by other of its allies. Great Britain has sent elite soldiers to El Salvador, and Puerto Rican soldiers participated in the February maneuvers in Honduras near the northern border, thus enabling them to learn the terrain. Moreover, the School of the Americas will be transferred to Puerto Rico. The United States is worsening the tension in Central America. It is determined to bring about a regional conflict without gauging the consequences.

Without batting an eye, Stone said in Mexico that the foreign axis -- Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Soviet Union -- threatens Central America. Events increasingly show what the international community already knows: The threat to peace comes from those who send Green Berets, those who finance and protect the Somozist guardsmen, and those who in collusion with Great Britain and Israel support the cause of the interventionist war.

Richard Stone, the expert in public relations and the improvement of images, will be unable to do anything in the face of the international repudiation of his government's intervention in Central America, because the cause that it defends -- the creation of centers of conflict -- has never received international support.

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES POLITICAL PARTIES LAW

PA161933 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Miriam Palacios report from the State Council Building]

[Excerpt] The third regular session of the State Council was very interesting, with the continuation of the discussion on the political parties law that was begun the previous session.

The State Council members discussed Article 6 of that law. Clause B of this article refers to the political parties' right to use the news media for propaganda purposes during the election period, and at any time before or after this period. Clause B states: The political parties have the right to sign contracts with the news media during the election period in line with the legislation now in effect and with this law.

Following discussions in this regard, Clause B was amended, on a proposal from State Council President Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, to read as follows: The political parties will be able to carry out political propaganda at all times, according to their economic possibilities, but they can hire the services of the news media only during the election period. This adjustment of Clause B was unanimously approved by the plenary session.

OPPOSITION SCORES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE

PA161847 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, made up of political organizations opposed to the Nicaraguan revolutionary regime, has issued a communique voicing its disagreement with the violent attitude of counterrevolutionaries in the border areas who are attempting to overthrow the government.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, both here and abroad, has clearly stressed the need for a nonviolent, civic, political and democratic solution to the crisis affecting our country. The document added: We are convinced that we must solve our problems through dialogue and conciliation efforts, not through conspiracies or war, which would seriously harm the nation's economy and give more sacrifice and sorrow to our people. We expressed these sentiments to the Governments of Venezuela, Colombia, and Costa Rica through a peace initiative delivered to those government early this year. Therefore, we reaffirm our firm decision for a civic struggle, and voice our strongest protest at the attacks against our organizations, because we believe that only by achieving the unity of all Nicaraguans and sparing the country from irreconcilable hatreds can we restore political pluralism, a mixed economy, nonalignment, and respect for human rights on behalf of an authentic democracy, the communique of the rightist parties opposed to Sandinism concluded.

Naturally, many of these last concepts are conceived through their opposition viewpoint, which is alien to our national reality, as is easily shown and has been broadly recognized by foreign visitors after returning to their countries.

PARTIES PROTEST ARREST OF SIX UNION LEADERS

PA152229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2312 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Managua, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan opposition parties protested today to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction over the arrest of six leaders of a union in the western part of the country.

The "Ramiro Sacasa" Democratic Coordinating Board sent a message to the three junta members demanding the release of six leaders of the Union of Stevedores of Corinto Port, the largest in the country. The union leaders arrested in the Nicaraguan Pacific port are Alejandro Arnuero Martinez, Julio Solis Samayoa, Guillermo Salmeron Jimenez, Jorge Gutierrez Medrano, Leonel Castillo Estrada, and Jose Gomez Novoa.

Sandinist authorities have not yet revealed the charges under which the union leaders were arrested.

Dissident union sources have reported that the stevedores leaders were arrested in relation to disturbances that took place in Corinto between a group of workers who broke with the Sandinist Workers Federation (CST) and another group that wants to join the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS), a non-Sandinist organization.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

PA152300 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Felix Contreras, MIPLAN [Planning Ministry] Regional and Sectorial Planning director, has said that the Reagan administration's aggression against the Sandinist revolution has slowed the country's economic development. After analyzing the aggression, Contreras divided it into three categories: military, economic and diplomatic. He said that they have prevented the revolution from realizing its full potential for promoting the projects outlined by the government.

The MIPLAN official added that in the midst of these difficulties, Nicaragua has good development potential, in the first place because of its great productive wealth and the people's participation in revolutionary tasks.

Contreras added that despite the Reagan administration opposition to Nicaragua, friendly countries have reacted positively, providing all their support and solidarity with the Nicaraguan national reconstruction program.

The Reagan administration's military, economic and diplomatic aggression has lowered Nicaragua's growth rate in the last few years, Conreras said, adding that in response to this imperialist attitude, Nicaragua has had a positive response from friendly countries and governments. Here is Contreras' statement to the "Extra Newscast."

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] it would be the economic aggressions that have been taking place since the revolutionary triumph, through the suspension of credits; and to give an example of the way the U.S. Government has behaved towards Nicaragua, we have some data on how U.S. credits have been alloted to Nicaragua in the past. In 1980 these credits amounted to approximately $38 million, in 1981 to approximately $58 million, and in 1982 to approximately $19 million.

This is what we have on the Reagan administration's behavior toward our revolution. In 1983 the situation has reached the extreme where besides an announced decrease in aid, several international organizations have been pressured into not giving our country any aid.

There is an attempt to have these financial organizations block consolidation of the revolutionary process. This contrasts sharply with U.S. behavior toward other countries such as Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, where credits and financial assistance have come rapidly. This is the result of the situation, or more exactly, of the Reagan policy toward those regimes that oppose our revolution; and therefore they receive aid so that the social base of the Central American aggressions will continue. [end recording]

The MIPLAN official also pointed out that in spite of the aggression, this year Nicaragua will have a 6-percent economic growth rate. [Begin Contreras recording] It is estimated that in 1983 our economy will achieve a 6-percent growth rate. I could not say how much it would be if we did not have to allocate funds to fight the counter-revolution, but it would be a significant figure from the Latin American standpoint.

We have noticed during recent years that the Central American and Latin American economies are lagging. We are making great efforts to grow despite the aggression and the natural disasters of floods and drought we had last year, which will necessarily affect this year's production. Last year's production was the basis for exports this year. We have experienced looting by Somozism and a liberation war. We have had droughts, floods, economic aggression, and even so, this year we will register a 6-percent growth rate. [end recording]

BARRICADA REPORTS SOVIET WHEAT DONATION

PA151919 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Moscow, Jun [date as published] (ANN) -- It has been officially announced that with the signing of an agreement, described here as a "continuation of Soviet solidarity," the USSR has agreed to donate 15,000 tons of wheat to Nicaragua, which will be sent to that Central American nation in a few days. The agreement was signed in this city by Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, the Nicaraguan Ambassador to Moscow, and Nikolay Osipov, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade minister.

The USSR has donated thousands of tons of grain to Nicaragua since 1981, when the Reagan administration suspended a credit line to this country, hindering the acquisition of wheat, which is a basic staple.

Since 1981 the Soviet Government has given Nicaragua loans of up to $50 million for the purchase of tractors and trucks to be used for farming.

In 1982, credits totalled $100 million. Floods in Nicaragua in May of 1982 prompted the USSR to authorize another $32 million for the acquisition of raw materials. At the same time, the Soviet Government bought some 4,000 tons of coffee and other products, including cotton and sugar, from Nicaragua in 1982.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON SOVIET AID, WEAPONS

PA162350 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 11 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Soviets Give Us Solidarity, Not weapons"; capitalized passages published in upper case]

[Text] ALTHOUGH THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA, BY THE WILL OF OUR PEOPLE, HAS ALL THE POWERS THAT CONDITIONS MIGHT REQUIRE TO REQUEST WEAPONS FROM FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS FOR THE DEFENSE OF ITS SOVEREIGNTY, Sandinists know that the Soviet "war weapons" in our country's military arsenals exist only in the feverish minds of the Reagan administration's officials and in the ruined brains of CIA agents. They are individuals with a proclivity for exaggerating slander as a favorite recourse in the ideological struggle they sponsor against the Sandinist people's revolution.

Thanks to the air, land, marine, submarine and espionage services at its disposal, the CIA knows -- as do our own people -- that the weapons the Soviets have provided us are very valuable. But these instruments -- which we frankly need because we are constantly fighting the mercenaries who invade us from Honduras -- are not to be used to cause death, but to encourage life.

The Soviets have just donated 15,000 tons of wheat to us; 15,000 tons so that our children, our elderly, our ill, our people in general can have bread. We also have wheat thanks to the solidarity of people like those in the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Canada, Canada, Spain, France, and Sweden. That wheat has been donated to us by those peoples, who feel solidarity with our country, so that we Nicaraguans would not suffer from the lack of bread, as the Reagan administration wanted when it decided to suspend the credits in dollars that our government of national reconstruction was using to buy wheat. But going back to the subject of possession of the sophisticated Soviet war weapons that imperialism says we have. Let us say that for the imperialists the donations of wheat and vehicles and the other types of aid provided to us by friendly countries are powerful weapons, more powerful than the missiles with nuclear warheads, because the latter serve to destroy human life and material goods. Wheat and the other forms of aid, however, foster our country's reconstruction programs, and this becomes a powerful weapon against the CIA plans.

THE AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA has distributed a report which deals a harsh blow to our people's enemies. Among other things the report says:

"Since 1981, the Soviet Government has granted loans to Nicaragua for up to $50 million to buy tractors and trucks that are used in agricultural activities.

"In 1982, those credits totaled $100 million and after the floods that occurred in Nicaragua last year in May, the Soviet Union authorized an additional $32 million to buy raw materials."

Beginning in October, the U.S. Government will only buy a few tons of sugar from us. In order to deal an economic blow to us it has suspended the purchase of 90 percent of our quota. Meanwhile, "the Soviet Government...in 1982...(bought from us) 14,000 tons of coffee and other products, including cotton and sugar". [quotation marks as published]

It is understandable that the Reagan administration should grow more anxious every day, because it maintains a hot war from Honduras using Somozist mercenaries. But the Sandinist combatants constantly deal blows to these invaders. Nor has economic aggression sponsored by the U.S. Administration scored any resounding successes, because Nicaragua is not alone. Faced with its blows to our economy -- as in the case of the reduced sugar purchases -- the Sandinist revolution immediately learned that Algeria would buy from us, at the same price, the sugar that the Reagan administration would not be buying from us.

This explains the fact that in regarding as powerful weapons the results of the people's solidarity with our country -- including that of the large majority of the U.S. people -- the strategists of slander at the service of gringo imperialism, in an effort to "deceive" their own people, have made up a story about U.S. territory being threatened by the emplacement of sophisticated Soviet weapons in Nicaragua. When we receive wheat or Soviet tractors and machinery for the cotton harvest, "the industrialists of slander" turn them into missiles. But truth, that powerful weapon in the hads of our Sandinist people's revolution, will destroy the imperialist slanders.

VOICE OF SANDINO ON STONE-OPPOSITION MEETING

PA161827 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] In the course of his visit to Nicaragua, Richard Stone, Reagan's ambassador at large for Central America, approached progressive sectors of the population, including Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo and members of the political parties opposed to the oligarchic regime, with whom he spoke about the critical political, social, and economic situation our people are experiencing.

Ambassador Stone was able tc confirm personally the harsh reality of how international communism manipulates things through the traitorous collective, and their plans to take over our country and all of Central America as well.

The situation was clearly outlined to Stone by the leaders of the various democratic parties that still exist in Nicaragua, including Adan Fletes, president of the Social Christian Party, and independent socialists, who called his attention to the limited freedom of the parties, and particularly to the restrictions on freedom of speech. The only independent newspaper circulating in our country, under strict censorship, is LA PRENSA. All of the country's radio stations are gagged [intervenidas] by means of a [word indistinct] information network.

BRIEFS

PEASANT HOUSING CONSTRUCTION -- A total of 40 families that are victims of aggression by the Somozist gangs that operate in northern Nicaragua will be relocated to La Estancia settlement, in Jalapa, next week. The settlement will eventually consist of 680 houses, and will be completed in July with the cooperation of the local peasants and the William Duarte Brigade of the 19 July Sandinist Youth. A second settlement will be located at La Mia farm. These settlements will cost 36 million cordobas. Another settlement, in Chinandega, sponsored by the Housing Ministry, will house 127 families. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 83 PA]

PLANNING GROUP INSTALLED -- Nicaraguan Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz on 11 June installed the National Directorate of the State Administrative System of Organization and Information [Sistema de Organizacion e Informacion Administrativo del Estado -- Sorinade]. Miguel de Castilla, the director, has explained that the purpose is to increase both the quality and the operational levels of the systems and subsystems that either depend on or are connected with the national planning system, in accordance with the national economic plan. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jun 83 PA]

BATTALION 47-10 RETURNS -- Battalion 47-10 has returned. It was received at the Roger Nunez Training Camp by an enthusiastic crowd after spending more than 4 months in the northern border area. Battalion Commander 2d Lieutenant Eduardo Salgado Castro reported: "Battalion 47-10 has fulfilled the mission assigned by our National Directorate and our people. It is in formation and ready to receive new orders." [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Jun 83 PA]

FRIENDSHIP WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES -- According to Companera Socorro Galan, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries, ANAPS, which commemorated its second anniversary on 11 June, the organization has increased its friendly relations with 10 countries of the socialist community that have offered Nicaragua their solidary aid for national reconstruction. Friendly relations with the fraternal people of Mongolia were established this year. The 10 ambassadors of socialist countries accredited in Nicaragua attended a commemorative event. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jun 83 PA]

GDR ELECTRONIC SHOP DONATION -- The GDR has donated electronic equipment valued at 3 million cordobas to TELCOR [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute] to set up a shop to repair telephone centrals. The donation was made yesterday by GDR Ambassador Gerald Mockle. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 83 PA]

COMMENTARY ON ALLEGED U.S. 'DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN'

FL162140 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Commentary by Carlos Mora Herman]

[Text] The battle against disinformation is one of the most important tasks today in the struggle for peace, sovereignty, and the true independence of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Countries such as Nicaragua, Grenada, and Suriname are confronting massive campaigns of lies and distortions of all kinds being waged by the transnational news agencies which have held a monopoly on the news in the capitalist world for over a century.

The Salvadoran fighters, for example, have to wage a dual battle, one against military arms and another against the news. In the case of Cuba, we have been battling disinformation since the very beginning of our revolutionary process. This and other topics of interest are the basis for the exchange of information on experiences and testimony that has been under way in Havana with the participation of some 30 journalists from 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries. This is the eighth seminar of this kind the Union of Cuban Journalists -- UPEC -- has sponsored.

The distressing political, economic, and social picture of the Caribbean and the hemisphere make up the bulk of the papers presented in the seminar. The Argentines, who had been subjected to the kidnapping of more than 40 journalists who have never been heard from since, are actively participating in the transition to a more social, democratic, and humane coexistence today. The same could be said of our Chilean colleagues who, together with their people, are waging the battle for democracy against Pinochet, Chileans who in the past few days have been carrying out heroic and courageous deeds against brutal fascist repression.

Other countries such as Uruguay, Paraguay, and Haiti have compiled a record of jailed or exiled journalists who have been denied all rights. In Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Jamaica, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, and Bolivia there has been an opening -- to a greater or lesser degree -- on the path to the establishment of democratic mass media and of safeguards for the right of mass-media workers to confront the greed of the owners, who only view the so-called freedom of the press or the free flow of information as unilateral tools for their class politics at the service of their own and foreign interests.

Cuba offers participants in the seminar the example of its Mambi Army and its anti-imperialist and revolutionary traditions, which culminated in clandestine and guerrilla journalism. This eighth seminar has the special significance of being held during a very important year for our people -- the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the UPEC. The meeting contributes to understanding among our peoples and increased awareness of a truth common to all of us which each person must confront according to his own situation and understanding. What certainly has become clear is that in Latin America and the Caribbean, the great battle is already being waged against imperialist disinformation and against the monopoly on news practiced over so many years by the... [remainder of item unheard due to power failure]

HAVANA CITES U.S. HOUSE VOTE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

FL161847 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1445 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Washington -- The U.S. House of Representatives has rejected a Pentagon request for the appropriation of more than $114 million for the production of a new chemical weapon containing nerve gas.

More than 100 Democratic congressmen have also announced the initiation of a vast campaign against the appropriation of funds for the production and deployment of MX missiles.

The House of Representatives voted 256 to 161 against appropriating the funds requested for the production of the (?binary) chemical weapons.

This was the second defeat experienced by the Reagan administration in its attempt to repeal a law which for the past 14 years has prohibited the United States from increasing its arsenal of chemical weapons.

BRIEFS

THERMOELECTRIC PLANT -- Two additional units will start opening this month at the Antonio Maceo Thermoelectric Plant, located in the province of Santiago de Cuba. The units will raise the plant's generating capacity to 400 megawatts. One of these units was destroyed by fire 9 months ago. It will start opening again with the special merit of not having required imported resources or materials for its repair. This represents a considerable saving in foreign exchange to the country. The construction of a sixth unit, which will increase the plant's generating capacity to 500 megawatts, is underway at the plant. [Text] [Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 83 PA]

BARBADOS

ADAMS WANTS CLEARING FACILITY DEBTS PAID

FL161629 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 11 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Barbados prime minister and minister of finance, Mr. Tom Adams, said yesterday that this country wants the $130 million owed to it through the Caricom Multi-Lateral Clearing Facility (CMCF). "We want our money!" Mr. Adams said yesterday as he spoke to the press about the outcome of the two-day conference of Caricom finance ministers at the Dover Convention Center, Christ Church.

Asked how the country was setting about getting this money back, Mr. Adams said that he put forward a number of proposals and that the country had constructed "a whole set of options" for getting the money.

He explained that the country had put forward options for raising money on the collateral of $130 million; options for changing credit limits with settlement of the differences; "and we have a number of options we haven't canvassed at all for getting our money back." "Basically they are options that are private and indeed secret to Barbados if we can't settle on the basis of restarting CMCF," said Mr. Adams.

The prime minister said that the conference ministers discussed CMCF at great lengths and that more time had been spent on that than on any other issue.

He continue: "We have dealt with the large amount of credit outstanding and how to prevent a recurrence of the build-up of the debt; we have south to suggest means by which the largest debtor could in future reduce his debt in a systematic and predictable manner."

The prime minister further stated that the ministers had mandated the Board of Directors of the CMCF to convene an early meeting of representatives of the appropriate ministries of member states and the Caricom and OECS Secretariat and the Caribbean Development Bank, to consider and formulate in detail and report on all feasible options for reaching a solution for presentation to the heads of government conference.

He said that the just concluded finance ministers conference had noted "one or two options" that could be discussed by the Board of Governors in their consultations for presentation to the heads of government conference.

The prime minister said that the options fell in two divisions -- whether a sufficient long-term settlement could be achieved early enough to let the CMCF be restarted exactly as it was, or whether the facility would have to be restarted with some limitations.

"The divisions fall in fact into options where refined petroleum products would continue to be traded through the facility or refined petroleum products would be excluded from the facility," he added.

Mr. Adams said that it would probably be quite easy to restart the facility with some expectations that it would not run into difficulties for some time, if refined petroleum products were excluded from payments.

He said that there are countries which would be creditors within the facility if oil was not in it, that would be major debtors if oil is in it. "So we have addressed our attention to both possibilities," said Mr. Adams.

He added that Barbados in particular had put forward a set of proposals to deal with the non-oil options, but he did not go into the proposals in detail.

GRENADA

CONTRACTS ON AGREEMENTS WITH SOVIETS SIGNED

FL160205 St Georges Domestic Service in English GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] In keeping with the Grenada-Soviet agreement on economic and technical cooperation, the contracts in the areas of education, communications, water supply, and seaport development were signed this afternoon at the Ministry of Planning. The Grenada-Soviet agreement [words indistinct] in July last year by a government delegation headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The contracts were signed today by acting Director of General Planning (Clarence Mull) for the Grenada Government and the economic counsellor in the Soviet Embassy in St Georges, Boris Nikolayev.

Comrade (Mull) told RFG [Radio Free Grenada] news that in the area of education 16 teachers from the USSR will come to Grenada in September to teach science and mathematics. In communications, the planned state communications system will enable Grenada to receive telephone, radio, telegraph and television communications, especially from the socialist countries. The water-supply aspects of the contracts will facilitate a 3-month feasibility study on the water supply system in the areas of Concord and (Springs Garden) and a feasibility study on a proposed seaport to be located at [word indistinct] St Andrews.

Counsellor Nikolayev, speaking on behalf of the Soviet Government, said the Soviet people follow with sincere interest the gains of the Grenadian people in their struggle to build a new life.

JAMAICA

SEAGA ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC AUSTERITY MEASURES

FL161900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 16 Jun 83

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 16, CANA -- The financially beleaguered Jamaica Government has announced a 4.6 percent cut in its approved 1983/84 spending and lowered by 10 percent its foreign exchange allocation for imports [for] the year, in a package of austerity measures announced last night by Prime Minister Edward Seaga.

Seaga, who is minister of finance, also increased from 163 million dollars (U.S.) to 528 million dollars the value of imports and other transactions which will now be shifted from the cheapest to the more expensive of the currency exchange rates now in effect here for the Jamaica dollar.

The moves the prime minister said were to ensure that Jamaica met International Monetary Fund (IMF) requirements for continued balance of payments support aid from the fund under a three-year, 650 million dollar (U.S.) agreement, which went away in March, when the island failed IMF economic performance tests.

Seaga, who indicated that the government would resolutely pursue a private sector-oriented, deregulated economy, forecast that there could be negative growth this year, against earlier administration projections for a 3.0 percent rise in gross domestic product (GDP).

Jamaica's latest problems arose three months ago, when it failed an IMF economic performance test last March showing, instead of a positive balance, a 151 (U.S.) million dollar deficit on balance of payments. Additionally, the government has not yet been able to secure a 150 million dollar (U.S.) loan it is seeking on the Euro-market to close a gap in projected foreign exchange inflows.

The government is at the same time committed to the IMF to show a 125 million dollar (U.S.) balance of payments surplus by next March, to help wipe off the negative performance of the last fiscal year, and Seaga said that this was a target that had to be achieved "above all others," as having foreign exchange reserves was an indispensible base for recovery. "If we are to succeed in our application to the IMF for a waiver in this month, immediate steps must be taken to place the economy on the soundest possible footing, so that it can maintain its bargaining position, retain its credibility and retain the reputation that this administration has established for taking strong and responsible financial decisions," Seaga said.

The present terms of the IMF agreement, which is to enter its final year and from which Jamaica has already drawn down 574 million dollars (U.S.) was "more favourable than anything which could be negotiated," the prime minister stressed.

According to Seaga, transactions to be funded at the official exchange rate of J1.78 dollars for one American dollar are "government and government-guaranteed debts, essential imports on credit to the Jamaica Commodity Trading Company (the government purchasing arm), principally basic food items and fertilisers, food for the tourism sector, replenishment of the export developed fund and certain payments for government imports and government services."

A detailed government document on this is expected to be presented to parliament later today.

Other transactions will be at the substantially higher parallel market rates, which will now be required to fund 528 million dollars (U.S.) up from the 163 million dollars (U.S.) placed on this market when commercial banks were allowed to freely trade in foreign currency and to set their rates in accordance with supply and demand.

Seaga was confident that the parallel market could sustain this, saying that the initial projection for an inflow of 538 million dollars (U.S.) through this channel was still on target. The Central Bank will now be required to fund 1.706 billion dollars (U.S.) at the deficial rate.

He acknowledged the impact this shift to the parallel exchange market will have on prices here, but said that an accompanying measure to allow all investments coming into Jamaica, except earnings from bauxite, sugar and bananas, should have positive consequences.

"This will make Jamaica far more attractive for new investment, embracing possibilities for more foreign exchange inflows and employment opportunities." Prime Minister Seaga pointed out that a failure to secure the 150 million dollar (U.S.) loan being sought in Europe, to ensure a successful effect on the economic programme, would have required a cut in imports by that amount.

Pressed by a deadline of June 13 to respond to IMF requirements and with bankers wary of lending to Latin American countries because of the crises and near collapse in many regional economies, the Seaga government has decided to assume that this loan will not materialise. "The import budget for 1983 will therefore reflect a reduction of 150 million dollars (U.S.), which will be made in consumer goods and capital goods," Seaga announced.

The swelling deficit on merchandise trade -- from 212.7 million dollars to over 619 million (U.S.) last year -- is one area for which the opposition People's National Party has continually criticized the government, saying that the widening gap, in the face of decreasing earnings from exports, was caused by the government's consumerist and deregulation policies and that it has forced the country to increase borrowings.

Parallel with the other belt-tightening measures is the slicing of J147 million dollars from the J3.2 billion dollars from the fiscal budget approved by Parliament less than a month ago, but Seaga did not say from what areas the cuts would come.

This is to ensure that the government's requirement for deficit financing because of the shortage of external inflows, did not impinge on the ability of the private sector to acquire local bank credits. "These measures will necessarily affect our projections for economic growth," the prime minister said. "The positive target for growth this year will not be sustained and indeed the result may very well be negative."

Originally, Jamaica during the three years of the IMF programme was expected to have accumulated GDP growth of 12 percent, and recently revised figures indicated that it reached near to the 4.0 percent target in the first year. But in 1982, according to current figures, the economy grew by only 0.2 percent.

Seaga, blaming the problems on the world recession that has severely affected the critical bauxite/alumina industry here, the ineptness of Michael Manley's government during its seven years in office, and increased payments for debts rolled over from 1978/79, said that the situation would lift "when the upturn in the world economy reaches us as the recession fades."

His "tough measures for tough times" were to brace against an "economic storm that had blown away many larger economies in Latin America."

"We are battening down the window to secure the house, to keep safe our economy, so that we will not be overtaken by the fate of others, which have been collapsing dramatically," the Jamaican leader declared.

Seaga's broadcast came after several cabinet sessions last weekend to review the economic strategies of the two-and-a-half-year-old government and the prime minister said that support for the fundamental policies and moves to structurally adjust the economy was intact.

The cabinet was also satisfied with the progress being made in addressing basic weaknesses. "The conclusion of the cabinet after last weekend's evaluation is that there be no wavering or reversal of our plans to restructure the Jamaican economy to make it more competitive and sounder to face adversity and stand on its own feet," he declared.

EDITORIAL DECRIES HIGH COST OF STRIKES

FL161321 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Jun 83 p 6

[Editorial: "The Cost of Strikes"]

[Text] In the course of his speech in the sectoral debate in the House of Representatives, the minister of labour, Mr. Smith, focussed on the effects which strikes had on the economy in 1982. According to estimates provided by Mr. Smith, last year the economy lost some $400 million in gross domestic product as a result of strike action, with the losses to the manufacturing sector amounting to over 72 percent or some $290 million. A total of 53,000 workers took strike action in 1982, resulting in an estimated loss of 500,000 man-days.

On the basis of these figures, it is clear that as a result of work stoppages the economy has been losing production, an estimated $400 million in twelve months, a situation which exposes the country to losses far beyong its ability to withstand. And it brings into question the real commitment of the trade union movement. At a time when there is a scramble for jobs in the stronger economies and millions of workers are being placed on indefinite lay-off, it is unbelievable that Jamaica's economy should be suffering losses in national income of this magnitude, attributable to strikes. For the domestic economy is feeling the effects of the industrial recession in those market economies.

One major cause of the work stoppages, according to Mr. Smith's assessment, continues to be wage and fringe benefit demands. One expected that the more flexible policy adopted by the government which allows for pay settlements to be negotiated on the principle of "ability to pay" would have had a dampening effect on strike action. In fact, given the 47 percent reduction in the number of industrial disputes recorded by the Ministry of Labour in 1982, compared with 1981, it is possible that the government's pay policy may have had an ameliorating impact on the incidence of strikes.

The fact is, however, that increasingly the level of wage demands by unionised labour is out of line with the state of the economy, and considerably above the rate of inflation. In other words, unless there was real growth in production, the ability to meet the scale of wages and fringe benefits being demanded is restricted, a fact which does not appear to be fully appreciated by elements in the labour movement. Jamaica's economic malaise has been further compounded by this tendency which has had its effects on the external sector of the economy. It must be recognised that with the prices of Jamaica's export commodities at comparatively low levels, in real terms, the country will have to increase its output so as to be able to export more, if only to maintain the level of earnings.

The trade unions have a responsibility to help generate economic growth by improving the output of labour. Moreover, the magnitude of losses experienced last year, when added to the losses of the seventies, is catastropic. It also serves to erode the confidence, on the part of investors, in the Jamaican economy.

FRENCH GUIANA

ARIANE ROCKET WITH TWO SATELLITES LAUNCHED

PA161225 Paris AFP in Spanish 1211 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Kourou, French Guiana, 16 Jun (AFP) -- A European Ariane rocket was launched at 1159 GMT today from the space center in Kourou.

The mission of the European rocket was to place two communications satellites in a geostationary orbit 36,000 km from earth. The Ariane rocket has placed the two satellites in an initial orbit; the mission is a complete success.

Details on Orbit

PA161345 Paris AFP in Spanish 1314 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Kourou, French Guiana, 16 Jun (AFP) -- The launching of the sixth European Ariane rocket from the French space center at Kourou was a complete success. All operations -- takeoff, placement in orbit, and separation of satellites -- took place exactly on schedule.

The operations involved in the launching, which were decisive for the future of the rocket, were strictly "nominal," that is, they took place at the exact times specified by the space research technicians and engineers: takeoff at 1159 GMT, placement in orbit at 1213 GMT, and separation of the two satellites at 1216 GMT.

The two satellites, ECS-1 and AMSAT-P3-B -- the latter will from now on be known as Oscar-10 -- are already in geostationary orbit. From there they will relay European radio, television, and telephone communications, and communications from ham radio operators all over the world.

The present orbit reached by the two satellites is: perigee, 199.8 km and apogee, 37,831.6 km -- instead of the original planned parameters of 200 km and 35,925 km, respectively.

URUGUAY

MILITARY-POLITICIANS' DIALOGUE AGAIN SUSPENDED

PA161432 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2253 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Jun (EFE) -- The political dialogue between the armed forces and Uruguayan politicians, which will lead the country toward democracy, was suspended today due to the death of Interior Minister General Yamandu Trinidad.

General Julio Cesar Rapela, chairman of the military delegation that is attending the dialogue, announced the death of Trinidad, 59, one of the regime's main spokesmen and the right hand man of Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez, Uruguay's chief of state. Trinidad was suffering from an incurable illness and had been operated on twice. The illness reached a crisis point last Thursday and the minister was interned in the military hospital. He died this afternoon.

The politicians planned to discuss the first chapter of the constitution with the armed forces today. This chapter refers to public rights. Trinidad's death has called another recess in the stormy dialogue, which had been interrupted at the end of last month due to the disagreements of the opposition's majority, the National Party (Blanco).

Trinidad, the government's permament spokesman, had repeatedly announced the Armed Forces' desire for the return of democracy in the country. He was installed in the Interior Ministry on 27 March 1981 after standing in for General Manuel Nunez, who left the post due to a military crisis that ended with the retirement of rightist General Alberto Ballestrino.

The complex Uruguayan panorama that has been created with the death of Trinidad, and the naming of his successor must now be added to the expectations that have arisen with the political dialogue, which was entering its key stages.

Surimises are being made in political circles regarding the person who will take over that important ministry, which is considered by the armed forces to be a key post within the government structure that was implemented in June 1973 when the armed forces came to power. It is believed that two military factions are aspiring for the Interior Ministry; therefore, the naming of the new minister will not immediately take place and an interim minister will be named.

VENEZUELA

BOMB DEACTIVATED BEFORE FIRST LADY'S APPEARANCE

PA161656 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1622 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Caracas, 16 Jun (DPA) -- A bomb was deactivated a few minutes before the arrival of Mrs Betty Urdaneta de Herrera Campins, wife of the Venezuelan President.

The incident, reported today in the morning newspaper of Caracas, occurred last night at an elegant disco nightclub in the eastern part of the Venezuelan capital. According to newspaper reports, a fashion show sponsored by the Judicial Technical Police (PTJ) was scheduled at the club. A phone call alerted the organizers, and explosives experts located and deacticated the bomb. The device was apparently very crude, and had it exploded, would have caused a scare but little damage. The fashion show was held without further incident.